The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Extensive Swindling Scheme.

FORGED RAILWAY BONDS.

Several Firms Victimized.

THE BROOKLYN DEFALCATION.

The Principal Actor in Jail.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1873.

Extensive Bond Forgery.

A bold and nearly successful attempt at swindling of forged bonds was made in Wall street this afternoon. F. W. Holbrook, of the firm of J. W. Eddy & Co., bankers, was in his office, when he was accosted by an old gentleman named Brown, who does business in Cedar street, and with whom Holbrook is well acquainted. Brown introduced one Williamson, described as a fine-looking man, saying he wished to borrow $25,000 for sixty days at seven per cent. and commission. He offered as security thirty $1,000 New York Central Railroad seven per cent. bonds of 1876. Holbrook took one of the bonds and went out to place the bond elsewhere. He succeeded, and soon returned for the other bonds, and to his astonishment Williamson had gone. He then examined the bonds, which purported to be signed by Erastus Corning, President, Gilbert L. Wilson, Treasurer, and Jacob Hamlung, Register, and countersigned Coupons, and found the signatures were forgeries. Holbrook immediately stopped the loan just arranged, and informed the detectives. Holbrook says he has every belief in Brown's integrity and is convinced he was entirely deceived. Brown says he became acquainted with Williamson in March last, when he claimed to be interested in a patent then lately introduced. Of his antecedents he knows nothing, and cannot give any information regarding his place of residence. On Saturday, while passing through Broad street, he was hailed by Williamson, who said he wished to raise some money on New York Central 7s of 1876, and asked him to negotiate a loan. Brown replied that he would quote a suitable commission, and made an engagement with Williamson, when the latter was to bring the bonds to the office of Eddy & Co. Small lots, ranging from $10,000 to $50,000, were reported to be held on Wall street as collaterals. Many exaggerated reports were circulated as to the extent of the forgeries. The original issue of these bonds amounted to $3,000,000, with a convertible clause. Most of them have been converted into stock, and the amount outstanding is reduced to $195,000, so that the forgeries are likely to be traced and the perpetrators detected.

Some time ago the police were informed that an effort would soon be made to place on the market forged certificates of New York Central stock, and they were on the alert. To-day the detectives had hardly got the particulars of Williamson's attempt to secure a loan on some of the forged certificates when word was brought them that one L. Bonart Brown, of 113 Bonart street, was endeavoring to place sixteen of the bonds with Olcott & Co., to which firm he had previously disposed a genuine bond. The firm, on examination, found that one of the sixteen offered bore a number corresponding with that of the genuine bond already in their possession, and close scrutiny showed that the entire sixteen were forgeries. The detectives then ascertained that Warden Sherman, of No. 9 Nassau street, was endeavoring to negotiate for Brown a loan of $25,000 or $30,000 worth of New York Central stock, consolidated issue, with Thomas Denny & Co., of 9 Chauncey Court. A detective called at Sherman's office, and saw Brown, who appeared impatient and was walking up and down the office. Sherman entered directly after, handing Brown a bond, told him he could do no business to day. Brown left and was arrested on the stairs by the detectives, who found on him eight forged $1,000 bonds of the New York Central Railroad, consolidated issue. Brown was taken to the central office and locked up, and the detectives further succeeded in recovering sixty-two forged bonds similar to those found on Brown from two firms, the names of which are not given.

The police say there are $1,000,000 forged bonds ready to flood Wall street, and that $250,000 worth are already issued. The public are cautioned to critically examine the following: New York Central 6's of 1883, 1887 and 1876, and Buffalo, New York and Erie 7's.

The Brooklyn Treasury Defalcation.

City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, has put a stop, for the present, to all further investigations of his accounts, by dispensing with the expert Warren, who, it is intimated, gave offense by making public the results of the investigation in advance of their submission to Sprague. Warren, in addition to the former statements and from a memorandum made in the course of the examination of the books, says that when the present Controller entered the office, January 1, 1872, there was an existing defalcation in the accounts of the City Treasury of over $350,000, and in the sinking fund of $60,000, all of which has since been made good except $98,000 in the general fund. According to the official report of Warren there is now apparently a deficiency in the City Treasurer's accounts of fifty thousand dollars.

City Treasurer Sprague has been completely paralyzed by the disclosures of the condition of the finances of the city and his own efforts to secure the city from loss. He has been confined to bed to-day, and his physician has positively prohibited all intercourse with him.

Rodman, being unable to obtain the required bail, was committed to jail this evening.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained subsequently, and Rodman taken before Judge Daniels to have his bail reduced, but that Judge declined to interfere.

Swindler Arrested.

John H. Horton has been brought to this city from Providence, where he was arrested on Wednesday last on a charge of operating a few months ago in Lancaster, Pa., in raised certificates of stocks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Before he became a fugitive he secured, through his operations, as charged, from Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, a letter of credit on Osgood & Co., of this city, for $3,600, and got the money.

Advised to "Save Trouble."

Controller Schroeder has addressed a note to Hugh McLaughlin, ex-Treasurer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, asking him to return to the city eight thousand dollars interest, and save trouble.

Another Erie Loan.

President Watson, of the Erie Railway Company, is going to Europe on Wednesday next, to negotiate a loan of forty millions, for the purpose of carrying out extensive improvements contemplated by the directors for some time.

Specie Shipments.

The specie shipments of the week past were $253,325; $60,000 in gold coin and the remainder in silver bars.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1873.

The Swindling Era in Brooklyn.

The excitement in Brooklyn over the arrest of Rodman still continues. There are rumors of deficiencies in other departments of the city, and it is asserted, not without authority, that damaging facts have already appeared, which will astonish the citizens of Brooklyn more than did the defalcation of Rodman. The persistent endeavor to prevent the arrest of Rodman gives color to the reports. When Comptroller Schroder was asked why he delayed taking the initiatory steps in the matter, he remarked, with an air of indifference, that he was prevented from doing so for the reason that Rodman had made serious charges against Sprague, and had threatened to make revelations unpleasant to officials. Rodman says he will not be made a "scapegoat" of, and that Sprague had been to him before his arrest, and begged him to go away, to go to Europe, or anywhere else that he pleased, but to leave Brooklyn, and this he requested with tears in his eyes. Rodman said he would do nothing of the kind, that he would stay and see it out.

In an interview last night McLaughlin, ex-Treasurer of the Fire Department, said he believed Comptroller Schroeder's letter was sent at the instigation of parties to attract attention from large defalcations alleged to exist in one of the departments in City Hall, and which must soon come to light.

The tax collector indignantly denies that there is any deficiency in his accounts, but says the averages of taxes for the last twelve years will probably reach three millions. Warren, the expert, says the tax collector has made deposits to his own credit in various city banks each day, and has kept the money for weeks and months, instead of paying it over at once, as was his duty.

The Latest About the Forgeries.

The principal operator in the New York Central bond forgeries is one Charles J. Williamson, who is believed to be identical with the notorious Ross and Wright. He appears to have been dealing through various brokers to a very great extent, principally in New York Central stocks of 1867, New York Central stock of 1853, and Buffalo, New York and Erie first mortage bonds. Williamson is an outside man, and wheather all these bonds just mentioned are forgeries or not, or merely covers by which he was enabled to issue forged bonds, it is impossible to tell. The detectives think it advisable for any persons who have bought any of the classes of bonds just mentioned since the date of the last interest payment to have them examined at the offices of the companies, to have their genuineness attested. It is reported in Wall street that a certain bank has been victimized to the extent $500,000 with these forged bonds, and it is further reported that the arrest of several prominent operators in Wall street may be shortly looked for with reference to this worthless paper. Since the arrest of Brown a large quantity of bogus bonds has been discovered, as follows: Found on the person of the prisoner, $30,000; found with one firm on Broadway, $50,000; with another firm on Broadway, $32,000, making in all $92,000.

It was rumored last night that other stocks had been counterfeited, and that business will be partially suspended in Wall street to-morrow till the truth is known. Williamson has an alias of H. H. Williams, and is said to have been discharged years ago from the position of bookkeeper to Brooks Ware, for peculation and forgery. Every effort is being made to secure his arrest.

WHENCE CAME IT?

By Jane Grey Swisshelm.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

A few weeks ago we were all startled by the news that a city in Indiana was depopulated by the cholera; and the question was: whence came it? It was a clean city, in a fine location. How could this besom for sweeping out human styes have been called into requisition in the beautiful little city? By and by some prying doctor answered the question by pointing to a swamp at the foot of the hill, and we learned that the city had been devastated by a bit of economy, which saved the construction of a few culverts under a railroad embankment!

Near twenty years ago Norfolk was swept by pestilence two successive Summers, and the cause was a profound mystery until some one pointed to thousands of piles sticking in the mud, under an old rotten wharf. After centuries of superstitious dread of plagues, the world is waking up to a knowledge of the fact that there is no physical disease without a cause, and that most, if not all the causes, may be removed. We have come to know that the man who dies before morning of "heart disease," after "eating a hearty supper," and going to bed well, would have come down aft right in the morning if he had had no supper, or none but a bit of stale bread and butter, and cup of weak tea. When will we learn to look, not intelligently, for the underlying causes of moral maladies?

For almost a year the entire press of this country, aided by pulpit and platform, has been deducting the poor Congressional sinners of the Credit Mobilier and Salary Steal; but very few have a word about that chronic old steal, of from fifty to a hundred millions, annually, which has been going on for nearly a century in our Indian Bureau, under our national peace policies, directed by religious denominations and Christian missions, and growing worse every year. We have very little to say about this normal school of rascality in which the teachers of official corruption have been educated for three generations.

But away behind these new and old developments of moral plague lie the exciting causes, the undrained swamp and rotting piles of our national infidelity, of that Declaration of Law which virtually says, "let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." When the fathers of this nation dropped the sublime, old faith which, alone, has ever made a republic possible among men, and half adopted that French atheism whose nearest approach to building a temple of liberty has been the destruction of a bastile, they made ample provision for that corruption which now threatens the overthrow of their work.

It was a sight to make "angels weep" to see these stern old Puritans, clasp hands with Thomas Paine and Voltaire and say, with the fool "there is no God!" and then expect their successors to obey His law. True, they did not wholly deny the existence of God, as did their allies; but compromised with them, as they did with the shareholders, by limiting His sphere. The God of their fathers who had brought them across the wintry ocean to find an asylum, in a land, was still their God on Sabbath, the God of their Church, of their homes, of their wives and mothers and daughters, but the political arena was outside of His jurisdiction. They set up idol bankers, and planted their institutions on what they seem to have considered neutral ground, lying between the dominions of the Lord of heaven and earth and those of the arch enemy.

They had been warned against hewing out unto themselves "cisterns, broken cisterns, which can hold no water," so they avoided this mistake by choosing very low ground, with a tough clay bottom, and puddling it until it is as close as the Dismal Swamp itself. The Old Gentleman in Black, whose estate adjoins, has a good many mills always at work, and finds it convenient to turn his waste water into this reservoir; and he has poured it in so fast that Hon. Horace Mann, who knew a good deal about it, told us, twenty-five years ago, in LaFayette Hall, Pittsburgh, that the whole domain of politics was a Stygian pool, so nasty that if a woman should happen to slip in, Babbitt's soap never could wash off the slime.

What could he, or anyone else, expect of anything in such a situation? When did the race of man devise, and live by, a code of morals without the standing ground of a firm rock of faith, in something higher and holier than itself, a power able, and determined, to take cognizance of human action, and to reward the right and punish the wrong, and an unfaltering belief in the existence of a power, call it what you will, certain to execute justice, is as necessary to honesty as air is to human life; and when our fathers faltered and laid the foundations of our national edifice on human sovereignty, instead of the rock of ages, they insured corruption and decay. Moral disease, pestilence and death must arise from their rotting piles. When they professed to have found a region in which the Lord of this universe is not absolute lawgiver, they assumed the attitude of rebels against that Government to which they and we owe every breath, and became near neighbors to him who was once cast from the battlements of heaven, and fell so many days before he reached the level of his future life. Can we wonder that men steal in situations in which they are professedly independent of the author of the Decalogue? Why should they not steal after they have been taught to consider themselves as amenable to no higher power than that of the sovereign people who own, if honest, are so easily deceived? A Godless Constitution may well produce a dishonest people.

AKRON, OHIO.

One of the Beautiful Towns of the Buckeye State—Its Mansions and Manufactories — A Fine New Church Edifice—Pleasing Sunday School Scholars—Buchtel College.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

AKRON, OHIO., August 28, 1873.

I suppose you do not receive many communications from this city. Hence, being here on business, and seeing so much, I thought would interest your numerous readers, I concluded to give you a short article. No doubt many have heard of Akron. It is on the line of the A. & G. W. R. R. and C. Mt. V. & D. R. R., about twelve miles from Hudson, on the C. & P. R. R. A more beautiful city and hospitable people, it has never been my pleasure to meet. Every citizen has his beautiful house and garden ornamented with flowers. Every street is lined on either side with neat and comfortable dwellings, and some streets with magnificent mansions. To particularize any, would be almost impossible. You have the city, combined with country. The scenery surrounding is perfectly grand. The public buildings are equal those of many much larger cities. Every branch of business is fully represented. We are pleased to mention the extensive iron and steel house of Mr. S. Matherson, who is one of Ohio's best men.

The Akron iron company have, in operation, an extensive mill. They have in connection, a blast furnace, about ready to start, by which they intend to supply their mill with pig iron. These works are under the general management of Jos. Corns, Mr. K. Miller President, and J. A. Long, Secretary of the company. Through the kindness of Mr. Corns, we were shown through the magnificent M. E. Church, which we will not attempt to describe, having learned it has already been more fully described than we can do. The Sabbath School connected with the church, had a very extensive picnic on Wednesday 20th inst. under the management of the efficient Superintendent, Mr. Louis Miller, assisted by a corps of able assistants. It was held at Cuyahoga Falls a beautiful grove and lake, about five miles, drive from Akron. There was estimated to be about two thousand five hundred people in attendance. They were not all Methodists, however, as Mr. Miller had extended a free and open invitation to all that would come and partake freely.

We would not close without mentioning the grand and magnificent organ at the M. E. church referred to. We were privileged to listen and enjoy it for a long time before starting for the train, and only regretted we could not stop longer. Miss. Ashman prest ded. She seemed to be as familiar with it, as is possible for a person to become. The church may well pride itself on having Miss Ashman to handle their instrument.

Buchtel College is located here. It is an institution of high rank, and of which the state may well be proud. It is beautifully situated on the highest point around the city.

X.

DELAWARE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

Terrible Condition of Affairs.

Mr. Harrison, President of the Pennsylvania Board of Public Charities, has made a terrible report on the condition of the Almshouse of the county of Delaware, and establishment situated just outside the limits of the city of Philadelphia. From his statement it would appear that insane patients are kept in this Almshouse in a way which recalls the worst horrors of the Bedlams of past times. No attention is paid to cleanliness, to ventilation, or any of the conveniences which a civilized being might require. The result is thus described: "So lost to all sense of decency have the insane in this hospital become, by the reason of the failure on the part of those in authority to encourage a proper appreciation of self respect among the inmates, that their habits are precisely like those of a brute. Consequently many of them are kept naked in their cells, from which they are drawn out each morning to be cleaned and their rooms put in order. The filthiest part of the litter, for their bedding consists wholly of straw, is then removed and its place supplied with a similar quantity of the fresh material, when they are returned to their disgusting dens, there to pass another period of solitary wretchedness in an atmosphere whose odor exceeds in offensiveness anything which the imagination can conceive. Through the gradual enfeebling of the higher attributes of their natures, some of these people come to be regarded by the other inmates as mere animals, and the woman of the establishment look upon these naked men simply as they would look upon a horse or hog. I am told that frequently two of the female inmates of this insane hospital are called upon to clean these men each morning as they are drawn out from their cells."

—On Sunday morning a boat containing two men and a woman was swept over the falls in the Schuylkill river, near Kissingen's Bridge, Reading, Pa. One of the men and the woman were drowned. Their names are Charles Harmony and Mary Herbert.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Carlists Defeated in the North of Spain.

THE SIEGE OF BILBOA RESUMED.

The Black Flag Raised in Cartagena.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE STORM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

SPAIN.

Minister to the United States.

MADRID, August 30.—It is asserted that Hidalgo will be appointed Minister to the United States.

Imperial Proclamation Rumored.

There is a rumor that Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, will shortly attempt on Spanish soil to proclaim his succession to the throne.

Carlists Defeated in the North.

Telegrams from the North announce the defeat of Carlists under Saballs, after four hours' fighting.

Cartagena Insurgents Summoned to Surrender.

Yesterday General Campas summoned the Cartagena insurgents to surrender. They answered by hoisting the black flag on their works. As yet the operations before the town on the land side have amounted only to slight skirmishes. It is reported the insurgents have agreed, if hard pushed, to deliver some of the forts to the Carlists on condition that all the Carlists at Valencia, some 4,000 in number, join the insurgents in an attack on the Republican troops.

The Siege of Bilboa Resumed.

BAYONNE, August 30.—The Carlist forces have resumed the siege of Bilboa.

Weakness of the Government.

The Madrid Government is powerless to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the Carlists on the Cantabrian coasts, because of the large force required to operate against the insurgents.

Privateering.

It is reported that the Republicans have under advisement a plan of issuing letters of marque to private vessels to cruise in the Bay of Biscay.

Reinforcements for Estella.

MADRID, August 30.—Ten thousand Republican troops have arrived at Vittoria, in the province of Alavas, on their way to Estella.

Republicanism vs. Royalty.

LONDON, August 30.—It is est mated that if Don Carlos succeeds in gaining the throne of Spain the debt of the country will be increased one-third.

Project to Raise a Loan.

MADRID, August 30.—A project to raise a loan, the payment of which is guaranteed by the revenue from tobacco monopoly in the Philipine Islands, has been presented in the Cortes. The bill also abolishes compulsory labor on tobacco plantations by natives. The motion was declared urgent.

Mutiny of Republican Troops.

BARCELONA, August 31.—The military escort of a large body of Carlist prisoners, the Republicans in Berga halted upon reaching Manresa, twenty miles from their destination, and refused to go any further. A battalion of Republican chasseurs stationed in Vichy has mutinied.

Railway Communication Interrupted.

MADRID, August 31.—The Carlists are again interrupting railway traffic and destroying mails on the lines between Madrid and the northern frontier.

Extensive Fire.

On the morning of the 29th ult., the little village of Jamestown, N. Y., was visited by quite a disastrous conflagration. The fire spread rapidly on account of the great scarcity of water. The barns adjoining and a carriage shop belonging to Mr. Moore were soon a mass of flame. The heat being great, assistance could not be rendered. Three men narrowly escaped. Next the livery stable of the Grow brothers was a mass of fire. The fire now presented a dreadful sight. In spite of all efforts it crossed the street to the carriage shop of Mr. Eddy. This being built of brick, impeded the progress of the fire, and it was then soon arrested. The total loss is about $41,500; insurance, $18,500. The fire is supposed to have been the result of an accident.

CALIFORNIA.

A Murderer Lynched.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 30.—News from San Diego to-day says John G. Spreck was murdered by Indians near the boundary line. His wife and children escaped, gave the alarm and citizens started in pursuit of the murderers. Companies surrounded them, captured twelve, bound and threatened them with death unless they gave the culprit up. Finally they gave him up. The rest were released. The murderer was hanged.

Irving's Associates in the Nathan Murder.

Irving names the men as associated with him in the Nathan murder as Dool Kelly and Caleb Garnion. Kelly struck the blow. Dennis was a prisoner at the time of the murder. Irving says if he ever reaches New York he will produce the papers and a memorandum book which he took from Nathan's safe with his own hands.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—River 9 feet; falling. Fair and hot.

CAIRO, August 31. — Arrived — Quickstep, Evansville, 2 A. M.; Lawrence, Memphis, 3; Colonel Crockett, Vicksburg, 4; Bostonia, St. Louis, 7; Jno. F. Tolle, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; City of Helena, St. Louis, 7; Elliott, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville, 1; Bon Accord, St. Louis, 7. Departed—Belle, Memphis, 9 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 5 A. M.; Lawrence, Cincinnati, 5; Colorado, St. Louis, 7; Exporter, New Orleans, noon; Tole, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Helena, Vicksburg, 6. River stationary. Clear; mercury 88.

MEMPHIS, August 31.—River declining. Clear; mercury 93. Departed—City of Vicksburg, 38, Paul; Julia, Vicksburg; Mary Miller, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31.—Arrived—John B. Mande and Bee and barges, St. Louis. No departures. Cloudy and warm.

NASHVILLE, August 31.—River declined 2 inches; 25 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and hot.

A Swindle Exposed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—The reported robbery of Walter Snowden this morning turns out untrue. Snowden struck himself with a dumb bell and simulated unconsciousness. After being removed to his residence the detectives searched the office, and found all the money under Snowden's desk. About eight o'clock this evening Snowden returned to the office to get the money, and was arrested. He admitted that he was in debt, and resorted to a ruse to obtain the cash.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The steamships Calabria, from Liverpool, and Smidt, from Bremen, have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—The steamship Scotia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The steamers City of Antwerp, City of Brussels, Adriatic, and Spain, from Liverpool, and Herman, from Bremen, have arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is *enciente*.

—The State National Bank was organized in Memphis on Saturday.

—The last spike was driven on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad last Saturday.

—The Merchants' National Bank of Memphis is to go into voluntary bankruptcy.

—The death rate in St. Louis last week was 204—16 from cholera morbus and 21 from cholera infantum.

—Mrs. Sarah O. Champion, a lady widely celebrated for her charities and philanthropy among the soldiers during the war, died in Columbus on Saturday.

—The remains of Dr. Clarence Showalter, who murdered his wife and then committed suicide in Baltimore on last Thursday night, was interred in Potter's field.

—The *Nord*, a Russian organ published in Brussels, pronounces a hoax the report of an insurrection in Khiva and the execution of six hundred of the insurrectionists.

—Aleck Davis, the colored candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi, was a barber in Memphis a few years since. During the existence of the Metropolitan police he was appointed turnkey at the Second Police station, which position he held to the time of his leaving, and during the war was cook in the 154th Tennessee Confederate regiment.

—Two young men from Washington, Ills., Wm. Shean and George Duran, in walking to Indianapolis, sat down on the I. C. & L. railway track to rest, fell asleep, and were run over by the east bound express. Shean's left shoulder was badly mashed, besides internal injuries, and Duran's skull and left arm were fractured. Both are in a precarious condition, especially Duran, and it is hardly possible they will survive.

THE CAPITAL.

U. S. Currency Outstanding—Report on the Wawassett Disaster—Congressmen Drawing their Increased Salary—September Gold Sales and Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1873.

U. S. Currency Outstanding.

The following is an official statement of United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $79,937; legal tender notes, new issue, $78,236,551; legal tender notes, series of 1869, $277,763,449; one year notes, 1863, $83,615; two year notes, 1863, $25,960; two year coupon notes, 1863, $31,100; compound interest notes, $478,240; fractional currency, first issue, $4,349,694; second issue, $3,161,502; third issue, $2,424,498; fourth issue, first series, $21,602,440; fourth issue, second series, $10,556,958; fourth issue, third series, $1,785,500; total, $401,583,434.

Report on the Wawassett Disaster.

The Secretary of the Treasury will make public on Monday the report on the Wawassett disaster. He desires to examine the testimony on which it is based. No facts were ascertained as to the origin of the fire, but it was shown that the Potomac Ferry Company had employed the Captain and mate without licence to act in that capacity; therefore if is easy to guess, in the absence of the official report, that the committee, while condemning the neglect of the firm organization on board of the Wawassett, recommend prosecution for violation of the boat law.

Ku-Klux Outrages in Kentucky.

A telegram to the Attorney General from the United States Attorney at Louisville announces that he was forwarded a report of Ku Klux outrages in Kentucky, and says that they are even worse than the newspapers make them.

Mail Matter for Seamen Abroad to be Prepaid.

The Navy Department announces that letters and papers for officers and seamen abroad must be prepaid, the same as other postal matter, else they will not reach their destination.

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1873.

Congressmen Drawing Their Increased Salary.

With one exception, such of the members of the House of Representatives, their terms commencing on the fourth of March last, as have drawn their monthly pay, have drawn the full rate under the new compensation law. The one excepted has drawn at the old rate.

September Gold Sales and Bond Purchases.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York that during the month of September he may sell one and a half million of gold on each Thursday, and buy half a million dollars bonds on the third Wednesday, in all to sell six millions gold and buy half a million bonds.

POLITICAL.

Mississippi Republican State Convention.

MEMPHIS, August 30.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson special last night says the Republican Convention nominated W. H. Gibbs for Auditor, George E. Harris for Attorney General, and T. W. Cardoza, colored, Superintendent of Education.

The following platform and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

The Republican party in the State of Mississippi, in Convention assembled, recognize as the strongest evidence of the perfection of our political creed the fact that we do not find it necessary to make any new departure nor announce any new dogmas, but simply renew our steadfast faith in the old Republican landmarks, to wit: the preservation of the union of States; strict enforcement of law; equal rights and privileges to all; universal education; retrenchment in expenditures; rigid economy and equal and uniform taxation; opposition to fostering monopolies at the expense of the masses; honesty, capacity and fidelity to the test of political preferment; that we are opposed to burdening the reconstructed State of Mississippi with old repudiated Union and Planters' Bank bonds, a debt, it may be called, contracted by locofoco Democracy, and by them repudiated, and we pledge ourselves to resist by every lawful means in our power the assumption by the State Government of any and all such pretended debts; we are opposed to loaning to railroads or other corporations funds donated by Congress to this State for educational purposes, and we demand a prompt repeal by the Legislature of the law by which the agricultural scrip and Chickasaw school funds have been diverted from the sacred objects contemplated by the donors; that we favor a biennial session of the Legislature; that we recognize no distinction, as not existing by law, in the rights of all the children of the State to equal privileges, and to accept such in all public schools, colleges or institutions, and should any of said institutions of learning deny to any child, on account of race or color, its equal rights, we pledge ourselves to enforce said rights by appropriate legislation; and we further pledge ourselves to support our present institutions of learning, and our present educational system as above explained.

Resolved, That we have full faith in the integrity of His Excellency R. C. Powers, and in all responsible positions in which he has been called upon to act, whether as Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, Lieutenant Governor, or Chief Executive of the State, he has proven himself to be an honest and fearless advocate of Republican principles, and an affirmed supporter of all those measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the State.

A resolution to endorse Kellogg's Government of Louisiana was received with such demonstrations of hostility that the mover withdrew it.

General Ames was introduced and made a short speech, saying, among other things, that if elected Governor, and during his term any bill looking to the payment of the repudiated debt, or the reopening of the question in any shape shall come up, he would most certainly veto it.

Wisconsin Dem.-Liberal State Convention Called.

MILWAUKEE, August 30.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Committee has called a State Convention to meet here on September 24, to nominate an opposition ticket. They adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the committee the time has come when all patriotic and intelligent electors of Wisconsin, who seek the election of honest, capable and uncorruptible men to office and a complete and permanent form of public affairs, irrespective of past political association, should unite in one convention upon one platform and upon the same candidates, and assist the same candidates and assert the sacred right of electing their own rulers, independent of corrupt party power and of the decision of all professional politicians and political rings allied with or apologizing therefor.

Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

BOSTON, August 30.—D. W. Gooch has been selected by the Republican State Committee to preside over the Convention at Worcester on September 10th.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 P. M., August 31, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the northern portion of the Middle States, the pressure will diminish slightly, with rising temperature, light southerly to westerly winds and areas of light rain.

For the lake region, generally cloudy weather and continued rain during the night, followed by clearing weather and high temperature on Monday.

For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, light southerly to westerly winds, high temperature and generally clear weather.

For the south Atlantic and Gulf States, diminishing pressure, with partly cloudy or clear weather, except on the coast, where threatening weather may prevail.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.
Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

PITTSBURGH, 1873.

Table showing monthly mean of barometer and thermometer, monthly velocity of wind and amount of rainfall, with the prevailing direction of wind, for the month of August, 1873.

Barometer—Monthly mean, 29.96; highest, 30.39; lowest, 29.77.

Thermometer—Monthly mean, 71.9; highest, 89; lowest, 59.

Prevailing direction of wind, northeast; total number of miles traveled, 33,13; maximum velocity per hour, 15.

Monthly mean humidity, 71.5; rain, 5.19. Number of rainy days, 10; number of cloudy days, 7.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service U. S. A.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Premature Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

LONDON, August 31.—The *Observer*, in its issue of to-day, says reports which have been current for several days that further changes in the Cabinet are about to occur are premature, as no decision will be arrived at until the next meeting of the Cabinet, which will be held in the latter part of September. It is probable, says the *Observer*, that the Marquis of Hartington will succeed Right Honorable William Monsell as Postmaster General, and that the Right Honorable William E. Forster will become Chief Secretary for Ireland in place of the Marquis of Hartington.

FRANCE.

The Last Installment of War Indemnity.

PARIS, August 30.—It is reported that the Government will pay to Germany the last installment of the war indemnity on the 14th of October.

Postal Convention with the United States.

PARIS, August 30.—The Duke de Brogile, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, says the Governments of France and the United States are still engaged in negotiations for a postal convention.

THE CHOLERA.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 30.—A physician at Castle Garden announces the death of an emigrant there from Asiatic cholera.

SAD SUICIDE.

John B. Jamison, of Petrolia, Commits Suicide by Shooting Himself Through the Head.

On Friday last the town of Petrolia was horrified by the report of the suicide of John B. Jamison, well known as the proprietor of the Jamison Farm, on which a portion of the town of Petrolia is situated. Mr. Jamison resided on a farm about a mile from Brady's Bend. It appears that the unfortunate man had an idea that he was suddenly becoming poor, and that everybody was wronging him. This idea worked heavily upon his mind, and became a monomonia with him. He got up early and went out on the morning of the tragedy. There was nothing unusual in this, but a short time after, the sharp crack of a revolver was heard, and his family at once became alarmed. They ran out, when they found him lying in the wagon shed, weltering in his own blood, with a bullet-hole in his right temple. He had used a Smith & Wesson revolver to do the rash act. The bullet had lodged in the brain and was so deeply imbedded that it could not be found with a probe. He lingered till noon, when he died. The family of Mr. Jamison has been peculiarly unfortunate during the past year. One of his sons was suffocated in an oil tank last winter and two of his children died last spring.

Mr. Jamison left the following letter:

AUGUST 28, 1873.

John B. Jamison:—This is to show that George Dimick and Nesbit have defrauded me out of all the oil on lease from last winter. They have sold the oil, and have and will always have been the cause of all this. God pity good wife. She is as good a wife as ever lived on this earth. Get George Graham to examine my papers as soon as possible, and he can see all about them. Good-bye to all my friends and neighbors. May God take care of my poor wife! He told me beyond a doubt that it was a big investment. Beware of all such men, for he is a bad man. This is all. Good-bye forever!

In answer to this letter, Messrs. Dimick, Nesbitt and Lecky make the following statements:

Mr. Dimick's statement:

I deplore the necessity of branding that portion of the statement of J. B. Jamison, deceased, having reference to myself as wholly false. I sold considerable quantities of oil for deceased, and accounted to him for every barrel at highest market price. When money remained in my hands he was allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. per month. The note he refers to was given in final settlement, and does not mature until September 20th. I never had a transac tion with Mr. Jamison on other than a square business basis, and I have rendered him unnumbered services without the thought of recompense. These assertions are susceptible of the fullest proof, and I request the suspension of public opinion until the requisite investigation is made.

G. H. DIMICK.

Mrs. Nesbitt writes as follows:

I have only a few moments since read a statement purporting to have been made by J. B. Jamison, deceased. I have never handled in any manner or form one dollar or one barrel of oil belonging to J. B. Jamison, and am prepared to show accordingly. The statement is utterly false in every respect, and is only the ravings of an insane man.

G. H. NESBITT.

Mr. Lecky makes his statement in the following:

While under ordinary circumstances I respect the memory of the dead, in the present instance I am compelled in self-defense and in behalf of truth to make the following statement in connection with the assertions of the late J. B. Jamison, as set forth above:

First—I have never had any business transaction with him of any kind, and never received one dollar of his money or its equivalent, directly or indirectly.

Second—The well on the farm referred to, of which he purchased one-half interest of Mr. Tupper, he personally examined and gauged four consecutive weeks, and finding it produced an average of from forty-five to fifty barrels of oil per day he purchased one half interest for three thousand five hundred dollars, which was considered a good purchase at that time. The owner of the other half interest in the well, although anxious to sell, refused the same amount of money for it. The above facts I can substantiate with abundant and reliable testimony here. I have been on the most friendly and intimate terms with Mr. Jamison up to the time of his death, and am therefore disposed to take the most merciful view of his extraordinary statements in believing them to be the ravings of a hopeless maniac, who believed his bitterest aspersions against his best friends.

The suicide created a great sensation and a sense of horror. She statements of the gentlemen whose reputations have been impugned, sets all minds to right and places them above suspicion in the community.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

141,641. Roll for Rolling Wagon-Hub Bands—John Glass, Pittsburgh, assignor to Wilson, Glass & Company, same place. Application filed May 19, 1873.

141 665. Metallic Column—John L. Piper, Pittsburgh. Application filed July 15, 1873.

141,668. Harvester-Rake—Amos Rauk, Salem, Ohio. Application filed May 4, 1871.

141,672. Circular Saw Mill—Edw. H. Stearns, Erie, Pa. Application filed March 26, 1873.

141,685. Valve Device for Fluid Brakes—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Application filed May 24, 1873.

141,694. Drill-Rod Coupling—Robert A. Clark, Petrolia City, Pa. Application filed February 1, 1873.

141,699. Axle-Box and Sleeve for Vehicle Wheels—William H. Cowell, Columbus, Ohio. Application filed April 19, 1873.

141,700. Wagon Jack — Nelson Crandall, Wooster, Ohio. Application filed June 28, 1873.

141,701. Rolling-Mill for Sheet Metal—Evan H. Davies, Pittsburgh. Application filed May 14, 1873.

141,710. Rotary Steam Engine—Samuel Gibson, York, Pa., assignor of his right to Hiram Young, same place. Application filed June 20, 1873.

141,731. Meat Chopper—Albert R. Silver, Salem, Ohio, assignor of one-half his right to John Deming, same place. Application filed May 21, 1873.

141,732. Manufacture of Illuminating Gas from Petroleum, &c.—Roland H. Smith, Pittsburgh. Application filed June 4, 1873. The stove is hinged together, and contains a retort having a central conical aperture communicating with the steam pipe, which is provided with a sliding sleeve to permit adjustment of the pipe.

scraper for cleaning out one of the pipes that carries gas to the washer passes through a plug at the junction of the two pipes.

141,744. Paper-Folding Machine — Alvah Washburn, Medina, Ohio. Application filed May 1, 1873.

141,746. Steam Generator and Apparatus for Reducing Fats—Valerius D. Anderson, Springfield, Ohio. Application filed May 14, 1873.

141,761. Sawing Machine—Thomas H. Carroll, Erie, Pa. Application filed July 12, 1873.

141,763. Lamp—Robert Christy, Mansfield Valley, Pa. Application filed June 27, 1873.

141,783. Thrashing Machine—Peter Geiser, Waynesborough, Pa. Application filed June 28, 1872.

141,786. Cultivator—Jonathan M. Gustin, Wilmington, Ohio. Application fil

...Y GAZETTE.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 97¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp 38¼f.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 113¼@113¾.

The cholera is raging with great virulence at Lancaster, Kentucky.

General Ames has been nominated by the Republicans of Mississippi for Governor. He accepted in a speech that was warmly received.

The first showing of hands in Massachusetts in the election of delegates to the State Convention has taken place. Butler is largely ahead in Boston, Lowell and Newburyport. It looks as though he would be elected.

The German Government intends, it is reported, to take measures to prevent emigration. This is absurd. The severe rules imposed on railroads for this purpose were a failure, and so will be the expulsion of all except German agents.

We hope it is true, as rumored, that Morton McMicheal, Esq., of Philadelphia, and editor of the *North American*, will be elected to fill the vacancy in the Constitutional Convention occasioned by the death of Mr. Meredith. He is one of the best men for the position that can be found in the State.

The rumored massacre of the garrison at Fort Sill, by the Indians, excites considerable apprehension, despite the denial with which the report was first met. The disquieting circumstance is the failure to hear from the garrison. The Indians also are known to be off their reservations. If the massacre shall be confirmed, the course of the Government in releasing Santanta will be severely condemned.

The *Post* is informed by a neighbor of Judge Gordon, and a Democrat, of course, "that the Judge has an excellent character as a private citizen, is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and exceedingly zealous on the subject of temperance." The *Post* then adds: "We do not think these dispositions add anything to the qualifications necessary for the highest judicial positions in the State." What objection has the *Post* to "these dispositions?"

The controversy which has sprung up relative to the great inland sea proclaimed by Baker, again involves that great centre of African exploration, in the charm of obscurity. Livingstone has proclaimed the existence of two lakes, called the Albert Nyanza and the Tanganyika. Stanley declares that one of these is a mere affluent, and that the two are united by a river or creek, and that he and Livingstone explored it. Unfortunately Stanley has not established himself as firmly in the confidence of those who are interested in African discovery, as is necessary to induce them to accept his statements. Baker, it turns out, did not explore this sea of which he speaks, but offers his statement on hearsay. The natives of the region were his authority. This, in turn, is unreliable, and the return of Livingstone, or a fresh exploration, is necessary to establish the truth of the reports.

Life Insurance Companies ought to be the most friendly institutions we have. Their's is a work of benevolence,—so stated and argued. They induce people to bestow their money, so that their families may be benefited in case of the untimely death of the insured member. This is benevolent. But we regret to see that our kind hopes are not fully realized. For some reason, which we cannot comprehend, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is engaged in a violent controversy with Mr. Homans, who is or was, their Actuary. He affirms that he was discharged for not auditing some questionable account, and seems to be backed in his statements by other actuaries and companies. The Mutual Life has been known, heretofore, as a strong and reliable company. We hope there is no complication that cannot be explained. Unless its skirts are clear from wrong, it will greatly suffer in its business.

We have no special sympathy with Butler, and do not have occasion to interest ourselves particularly in his gubernatorial fight. But whatever may be said as to the methods employed by him in his canvass, it is true that his enemies are no less open to criticism as to the propriety of *their* methods. One of their discreditable operations was the publication of the "contraband" story. A few gudgeons among the newspapers were caught by it, but the Gazette pronounced it fishy und unreliable. The Boston *Traveler* puts the following quietus upon it:

> If the narration is to be believed, Gen. Butler recovered from his astonishment the next day sufficiently "to issue a proclamation declaring the negroes contraband of war and confiscated to the United States." If this proclamation is sheer fabrication, of course all the rest of this very improbable story is, and it shows to what straits the enemies of Gen. Butler are driven to find materials for defaming him, even so they falsify history. A single statement of facts shows all this to be false. Gen. Butler never did "issue any proclamation declaring slaves contraband of war and confiscating them to the United States," or make any public order on that subject, and a copy of his orders and proclamations published at the time and filed in the records of the War Department, establishes this fact, and the whole narrative which the *Transcript* twice calls the attention of its readers to "as a valuable historical statement" is thus shown to be simply a tissue of falsehoods.

Whatever may be said of the merits of the gubernatorial canvass or of Butler, as the leader of the salary grab movement, the "contraband" falsehood is particularly small and contemptible.

There are some remarkable contrasts in the building and working expenses of railroads in England and the United States. The total mileage of the railroads of England, Scotland, and Ireland amounted, at the close of 1872, to 15,514 miles; at the close of 1871 there were 60,852 miles of railroad, or nearly four times as much, in operation in the United States. In 1871 the increase of the railroads of this country was represented by 7,458 miles; in the United Kingdom the increase was, in 1872, only 428 miles. The length of English railroads has doubled since 1853; in the United States their length has quadrupled during the same period. A report estimates the cost of the railroads of the United States in operation at the close of 1871, at $3,000,000,000. The Board of Trade returns show that the paid-up capital of English roads was, at the close of 1873, $2,845,000,000. The stock and share capital of English railways amounted to $3,085,000,000, and the sum raised by loans and debentures (*i. e.* mortgages) was $760,000,000. The total capital of the British railroads represented a charge of $179,920 per mile; according to the latest estimate, the cost of the railroads of this country will average $50,000 per mile. The gross earnings of the railroads of the United Kingdom amounted, in 1872, to $256,440,000. Of this about two-fifths came from passenger traffic, and three-fifths from freight. In the United States the gross earnings in 1871 were $454,969,000, of which about two-thirds were received for transportation of freight. The gross earnings of the British roads were at the rate of $1 33, gold, per "train mile," or $16,216 per actual mile of road. In the United States the gross earnings varied from a proportion of $11.500 per mile in the Eastern States to $4,500 per mile in the South: and represented an average for the whole country of $7,300 per mile. In several particulars the English companies' reports are more minute than are those of this country. But even the comparisons above made are quite suggestive.

ENGLISH ALARM.

When the London *Times* devotes itself, from day to day, in ponderous editorials, to the discussion of the dangers to which English manufacturers are exposed, by American competition, we may be very certain that there is a general alarm felt. That journal very rarely seeks to create a sentiment—its mission is to reflect opinions and sentiments already in existence. Hence its frequent references to the iron trade prove that there is widespread fear, that at least the Canadian market is being lost to the English iron manufacturers. We do not rejoice at this, in the sense of gloating over the misfortunes of English manufacturers, but we do feel gratified that it indicates the increasing prosperity of American manufacturers, and that our policy of protecting American industry has produced legitimate fruit. For years those who favored the protective policy which has distinguished Republican administration, have been obliged to contend against the assertion that its only effect would be to build up a class of rich men, who would refuse to employ their wealth in promoting the benefits of trade. Now iron is very low, yet our manufacturers not only supply the largest portion of our home trade, of all kinds, but are competing for that of Canada. It is a thorough refutation of all previous assertions on the part of our enemies.

But it has a broader signification still. It teaches that this country, by pursuing a proper policy, may become practically independent of the outside world, so far as the necessaries of life and the substantials of commerce are concerned. We do not advocate, as a feature of commercial policy, that we seek to isolate ourselves from all other nations, so far as commerce is involved, but we do urge that we speedily reach the point where our exports shall steadily exceed our imports,—in other words, that we shall turn the balance of trade in our favor. The entire feasibility of this, is now illustrated in a manner that very nearly amounts to demonstration. The steady improvement of our export showing, in contrast with our imports, has been observable for several months past. We have attributed much of this to the lessened demand for English iron. Some credit it due as well to the manufactories of woolen goods, at Minnesopolis and other northwestern cities. We recently noticed the fact that blankets are being made, at the points referred to, which in point of finish and price are fully equal to European goods. The new and splendid Palmer House in Chicago is being supplied with these goods. Yet wool and iron have been the chief objects of attack by free traders. Now they contribute largely in restoring the balance of trade to us, which alone, it is everywhere admitted, will bring about the resumption of specie payments.

From these things we may generalize still further. There are other articles which we export in the raw material, and import in the form of manufactured goods. Were the same energy manifested in building up cotton manufactories as has been expended on iron, England would be at our mercy. Her best supplies of cotton come from this country. That grown in Egypt and India steadily depreciates, even when American seed is used. This is the great cotton growing country of the world. England is the great cotton manufacturing country; but the cotton growing region is master of the situation, if it has capital and skill. Cotton growing depends on climate, soil—natural conditions which cannot be created at will, or transported at all. Cotton manufactures are human productions, and can be made to prosper in one community as well as another.

England has never shown this country favor in its commercial rivalry. During our war, it furnished the privateers which broke down our commercial marine. It has made repeated efforts to establish rival cotton growing. It has persistently fought our rising iron industries. We have been generous; yet the example of fair compensation for labor maintained here during the past twelve years, in contrast with English white slavery, has at last produced revolt. Our iron industries have fought their battle and gained it. Why not urge forward our successes? If we may triumph in the manufacture of wool and cotton, why should we not do so? Certainly England cannot expect favor, and magnanimity at our hands will amount to feebleness. More than this, there are retributive and economic questions involved.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of establishing manufacturing centres in the west, so that the people may consume the breadstuffs they raise, and the meat they grow, is, that transportation represents waste,—absolute loss. This is true. The whole railway system of the country is sustained by what in a large measure, is the wastage attendant upon commerce. It is not economy to transport articles a thousand miles, to find consumers, when those consumers may live near at hand. And every mile an article of commerce is transported, whether by land or sea, represents either a loss to the producer or an increased expense to the consumer. It is undeniably true, that if the population of this country were wisely distributed, so that producer and consumer would be near each other, the trunk lines of railway could transport all they would be called on to carry. The only increase that would be needed in our railway system would be local roads.

Apply this. If we in this country were to manufacture our products, of whatever kind, we would save transportation to and from foreign countries, or at least a considerable portion. We thus would save loss. We would, at the same time, afford less employment to English ships, limit the power and influence of English capitalists, but, more than else, increase rapidly the wealth and growth of this country. More than this, we have it as a distant possibility to make some American city the centre of commercial exchange for the world. This may be a distant and complex question. But throwing aside theories of latitude and longitude, of production and non-production that some have, it seems quite clear that that portion of the world which aggregrates the greatest abundance of wealth, will, all else being equal, control the exchange of the world. This grand realization is among the possibilities which the present condition of affairs suggests. All this is dependent on encouraging the development of American manufactures; and this the policy of protection does. Nor do we overstate the possibilities. What has been accomplished in little more than a decade, is proof of what may be done in half a century.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says that the religious excitement in France since the war excites even in Italy "wondering amusement." *Le Monde* said lately: "We are returning—we have already returned, not eighty years back, for it is scarcely eighty years when, following Voltaire" (and in this *Le Monde* mistakes), "people scarcely believed in God. Not 150 years back, for then, owing to Jansenism, people hardly believed in miracles, but to three or four centuries ago—to the time of Christian fervor." Nothing is heard of but pilgrimages, and miracles as well, which now seem almost of daily occurrence. It is a rare thing to find a woman who has not known of a miracle, or knows not somebody who, in *propria persona* or in *persona alterius*, has seen or heard of a miracle.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Judge Ludlow will find *Gordon* a hard road to travel this year.

The appointments made for Senator Morton in the towns and cities of Ohio by the State Republican Executive Committee have been withdrawn. The Senator's voice is not in a condition to warrant public speaking.

South Carolina, that monument of Radical misrule, has a debt of $6,665,000, while Virginia, the home of Jubal Early and the *Enquirer* man, has only $45,718,000 staring her in the face through Conservative happiness.

The Sciota *Gazette* has discovered this beautiful little paragraph in one of Bill Allen's speeches: "Every white laboring man in the North who does not want to be swapped for a nigger should vote the Democratic ticket."

The following nominations have been made by the Republicans of Centre county: Senate, John Irwin, Jr.; Assembly, Levi A. Miller; Treasurer, Col. George A. Bayard; County Commissioner, Benj. Ligget; Auditors, Andrew Gregg, Dr. J. M. Blair.

The Republicans of Bedford county, Pa., opened the campaign with a rousing meeting in Bedford on the evening of the 26th. Hon. R. Stockett Mathews, of Baltimore, and Hon. T. R. Hazzard, of Washington county, were the principal speakers.

A dispatch from Boston says that of the ninety delegates from that city to the Republican State Convention, Butler has sixty-two, and that the forty-five delegates from Lynn and Lowell are all for Butler, and that he also has two-thirds of the Newburyport delegates.

Late advices from Ohio indicate that Allen will be defeated by the Republican candidate for Governor by a majority that will forcibly remind him of the favorite expression of the veteran Cass, when he spoke of a great deal of "*noyes* and confusion" in the political world.

An anti-Butler correspondent says: "If he is nominated for Governor, I should feel as Pitt did on a certain dismal occasion, when he cried out, 'Roll up the map of Europe.' I should exclaim, "Roll up the map of America.'" We think it is about time for our friend to prepare to "roll."—*Boston Globe.*

The Republicans of Bradford county held their county convention on Tuesday last and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, E. R. Myer, James H. Webb; Associate Judge, J. W. Ingham; Treasurer, Matt. Marshall; Commissioner, Abram Snell; Jury Commissioner, B. F. Knapp; Auditor, E. R. DeLong.

The Republicans of Lycoming county held their county convention at Williamsport on Wednesday evening, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Theodore Hill; County Treasurer, Daniel Longsdorf; County Commissioner, Joseph Gudykunst; Auditor, Daniel Steck; Jury Commissioner, J. J. Cooliridge.

Mr. Butler says he never leaves those who attack him until they say they are sorry. Has General Grant said he was sorry? When the President's special train went through the Essex towns, the other day, Mr. Butler paraded himself arm-in-arm with Grant on the platform. Perhaps Mr. Butler has only bottled up his wrath. —*Worcester Gazette.*

The Chicago *Times* paraphrases a portion of the Maine Democratic candidate's letter as follows: "What can I do? I don't belong to myself. I am yours, and I suppose you have a right to do what you please with me. I accept your nomination therefore, in the full and confident belief that we'll all go to the devil together. It's hard; but how can I help it?" Poor Titcomb!

Jeff. Davis, we see, has resigned the Presidency of that Southern Insurance Company with which he has been connected. The Democratic State Central Committee should secure him. We have no doubt he would make some hot speeches for his old friend and ally, William Allen. The recollection of aid extended when he was trying to break up the Union, would spur him to most eloquent efforts.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

On the subject of the contest among the Massachusetts Republicans, the New Havan *Palladium* says, referring to General Butler: "As for his chance of winning, his opponents concede to him 450 out of 1,101 delegates to be chosen to the convention. His friends claim more for him, and he may better his protpects by his speeches. Governor Washburn has none of the elements of popularity, but by custom has a right to the third term."

The following conventions will be held during September: Texas Democratic State Convention, at Austin, on the 3d; Massachusetts Democratic State Convention, on the same day, at Worcester; Massachusetts Republican State Convention, on the 10th, at the same place; Maryland Republican State Convention, on the 12th, at Frederick; Mississippi Democratic State Convention, on the 17th, at Meridian; New York Republican State Convention and colored Republican State Convention, on the 24th, at Utica; Minnesota Liberal Democratic State Convention, on the 24th, at St. Paul. A State Convention of the colored men, without distinction of party, will meet October 2d, in New York city.

The following State Central Committee was appointed by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, at Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday last: First district, Geo. Moore; second, F. L. Moore; third, J. W. Powell; fourth, G. M. Hurley; fifth, S. E. Nevin; sixth, Jacob Gutzwatz; seventh, Chas. B. Zulick; eighth, Wm. B. Albright; ninth, Dr. Henry Carpenter; tenth, Wm. P. Finey; eleventh, Jos. F. Newhart; twelfth, A. L. Raumfort; thirteenth, J. B. Stark, J. H. Doney; fourteenth, R. R. Little; fifteenth, James M. Gamble; sixteenth, John R. Anderson; seventeenth, J. Careythorp; eighteenth Robert L. Johnson; nineteenth, B. M. Nead; twentieth, Isaac Hereton; twenty-first, Robert A. McDonnell; twenty-second, Dr. D. P. Miller; twenty-third, Geo. H. Kuhn, James Hopkins, Capt. Jas. H. Stuart, F. M. Hutchinson; twenty-fourth, C. C. Warden; twenty-fifth, Chas. E. Boyle; twenty-sixth, Wm. B. Dunlap; twenty-seventh, Clarence L. Barrett; twenty-eighth, H. B. Plummer; twenty-ninth, L. F. McCaughlin; thirtieth, D. W. Hutchinson.

BROWN'S BURDEN.

Bringing Home Something Nice.

The Boston *Traveller* says: Brown, our insurance friend, was told by his wife, on Saturday, to be sure and bring home at night something nice to eat. So he purchased a couple of watermelons. Not owning a paper mill, the dealer could not do them up, and Brown took the market basket, containing the Sunday dinner, between his teeth, a watermelon under each arm, and started for the cars. First one melon slipped back, while the other went forward, and while balancing them by an ingenious system of jerks, the basket got swinging and nearly pulled every tooth out of his head. Brown retired to a doorway and readjusted things, and coming out, started on his way, with the consciousness of being late for the train. Oh! how slippery those melons were! They lurched and slid, and rolled and revolved on their axes until Brown thought they must be alive. Then a man passing by, who saw Brown doubled up, and trying while half seated on the sidewalk, to bring equilibrium into play once more, offered to help Brown. So Brown stood up; and the man pushed one melon frontward and the other backward, and everything would have been all right had he not pushed the latter one too far back, so that it slid out from under Brown's arm into a tub of eggs that luckily stood on the sidewalk and prevented the melon from being broken. Brown left it, however, after paying for some dozen eggs, also not eaten by him, and started afresh, with but one melon. He was now obliged to run, and presented a truly pitiable sight, as the small children remarked who were fighting over the abandoned fruit. Finally he reached the depot just as the train had started, put the basket on the last platform, tossed the melon on after it, jumped on himself, saw the melon bound down the steps on the other side and burst on the track, and then went home and told his wife he could not find any decent fruit in the market.

"Baldacchino."

We learn from the London *Times*, of August 7, that another very serious disturbing element has been introduced into the Established Church. The *Times* is alarmed at the innovations being made, and confesses that "time after another every invention of mediæval superstition is revived in our churches, till Convocations receive with placidity a petition from four hundred and eighty priests, that the bishops will make provision for the consecration of Holy Oil." After that, says the *Times*, "we can be surprised at nothing." The last innovation the *Times* refers to, is from the Vicar and Church Wardens of St. Barnabus, Pimlico. These persons, it seems, have applied to the Bishop of London for a faculty to erect a "Baldacchino" in the church. We fancy very few of our readers understand that a "Baldacchino" is a canopy generally seen over the altar in Roman Catholic churches. The request, we learn from the *Times*, has been referred to the Chancellor of the Diocese. The *Times* calls upon the Chancellor to give his opinion without delay. The people, it adds, are looking anxiously to know whether he favors restoring the Popish paraphrenalia. It is very evident that "Baldacchino" is another invention of the adversary to launch the Church on "an open Polar Sea of Ritualism."

From the testimony given in the first examination before the Coroner's jury and statements made by the brakemen to a reporter, it would seem that the accident on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, near Muir, was due to the neglect of the brakeman sent by the conductor of the passenger train to flag the freight train, who was to go far enough away from his train to show the signal.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Louisville has formally opened a Female High School.

The Nebraska State Fair will be held at Lincoln this week.

The Eldridge House, at Sharon Springs, N. Y., was burned last Saturday night.

Richmond, Va., claims that more houses are building there than in any other city on the Atlantic coast.

Cerebro-spinal-meningitis has appeared in a large contractor's stable in New York city. A number of horses and mules have died.

The residence occupied by the Emperor Napoleon I., on the Island of Elba, in 1814, will shortly be offered for sale at the upset price of 400,000 francs.

The New York *Evening Mail* says: "One of our Consuls in Germany has earned quite a reputation as a wife-beater, and seems to glory in it." Who is the rascal?

One "Elder Marvin Lutz" has established a new religious sect in New Haven under the name of the "Free Christians," the doctrines whereof are said to be highly improper.

Advices from Lancaster, Ky., show a total of twenty-seven deaths from cholera since the disease began. Sixty white families, besides a large number of single persons, have left the town.

Col. W. W. Wheeler, a well-known citizen of Chicago, was found last Friday night dead in his bed at the Gault House, it is supposed from the effects of an overdose of morphine, which drug he was in the habit of taking.

The British Treasury accounts of expenditures in the West African settlements during 1872-73 show, under the head "Aborigines," charges of £837 5s for boarding and lodging native chiefs, and £120 12s 6d for boarding and lodging Africans rescued from slavery.

The *Ostsee Zeitung* apprehends that the financial crisis at Posen will assume still greater proportions. Its present effects are already very distressing. About 150 Jewish capitalists alone were completely ruined, and men of business with several hundred thousand thalers a few days ago reduced to beggary.

"James Jenkins," said a schoolmaster to his pupil, "what is an average?" "A thing, sir," answered the scholar promptly, "that hens lay eggs on." Why do you say that, you silly boy?" replied the pedagogue. "Because, sir," said the youth, "I heard a gentleman say, the other day, as a hen would lay, on an average, a hundred and twenty eggs a year."

Historians the wide world over will be shocked to learn that the Chabbaquiddle tribe of Indians is extinct, the last representative thereof having slept the sleep of death at Martha's Vineyard last week. His virtuous memory is embalmed by a local chronicle in the succinct statement that he was a professor of religion, a regular attendant upon camp meeting services, and an inveterate drunkard.

As a freight train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was passing under a bridge at Laclede, eight miles from St. Louis, on Friday night, a brakeman named Atwell, and another man named Arthur McGinnis, who were standing on top of one of the cars, were knocked off and both killed. McGinnis is supposed to have been recently employed on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad.

Some rats were poisoned in Alabama, and some hogs ate the dead rats; some dogs ate the dead hogs, and some chickens ate the dead dogs, and all the chickens died but one, which was eaten by a man, who was made sick but got well again. It is singularly unfortunate for the cause of science that the man didn't die, and that there were no cannibals there to eat him and show how far this poisoning business is capable of going before it naturally runs itself into the ground.

In Chicago on Friday night, a neatly and rather pretty woman, giving her name as Mrs. Carter, and stating that she was on her way from Cincinnati to Milwaukee, applied for admission to the Home of the Friendless. She was given a room, and shortly afterwards was discovered to have swallowed the contents of a vial of laudanum. A physician was summoned, and by the use of proper remedies, succeeded in placing her out of danger. From some clippings from a Cincinnati paper, found in her pocket, she is supposed to be the unfortunate Cordelia Wade, of that city.

Dr. Hall, in the *Journal of Health*, says: "The universal error as to the unhealthiness of pies, puddings and pastries, taking it for granted that they are all well made and properly cooked, has arisen from the simple fact that after we have made a full meal of other things the stomach is oppressed by them, and if the process is repeated becomes eventually dyspeptic—that it has not the power to work up the food, because it has been worked to death already. It would be quite as philosophical if a man has become very tired of plowing all day, and afterwards by chopping wood has "worked himself out," to conclude that it was very unhealty to chop.

A curious story comes from Prussia. According to old customs, the uniform in which Frederick the Great died became the property of his valet, and was preserved in the inheritor's family up to a few weeks ago, when, the head of that family dying, the heirs resolved to convert it into money. It was disposed of for 150 thalers to a dealer in old clothes, who soon met with a patriotic admirer of historical relics, who invested 500 thalers in the suit. The next purchaser was an Englishman, who ventured the comparatively high price of 8,000 thalers (£1,200) as a speculation, hoping to realize as much as £3,000 by reselling it to a Prince of the reigning house in Prussia, who was anxious to possess himself of the uniform, but the price alarmed him. The purchaser, it is said, has shipped the interesting garments to the United States, where he believes he will obtain even a higher price than that asked of the great King's descendant.

PERSONAL.

The friends of John D. Stockton, Esq., the accomplished journalist, will be glad to learn that he is slowly recovering from his late serious illness.

The funeral of Colonel Raymond, private secretary of General McClellan during the peninsular campaign, took place in New York last Friday, and was attended by a large number of well-known citizens.

The mother of Bou-Mezrag, the Arab chief condemned to death for his share in the last Arab insurrection against the French, arrived in Paris some days back to solicit the life of her son. Her efforts have been crowned with success, as the President of the Republic, at the intercession of Madame MacMahon, has signed an order for a commutation of the man's punishment.

Lionel Adams has just been elected to the Presidency of the Southern Literary Association, and expresseth himself thus in his inaugural address: "Shortly about to enter into the fifth year of your existence, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon that dispensation of Providence which has placed an Ægis guard at your portals, and spared you the shades of Acheron." This serves to correct the popular impression that the people of Louisiana are foreordained to eternal destruction.

Precautions Against Cholera.

In a lecture on this subject, Prof. Forster calls particular attention to the effect of wells in spreading cholera, and gives numerous instances not only of different cities, but of different parts of the same city, in which cholera was epidemic, where the water supply was from surface wells, whilst it did not prevail where water was obtained from other sources, or from deep tube wells. He states that in Dresden the water in one well sank when seven feet were pumped out of another 120 feet distance; that carcasses contaminated the water 160 feet off, and that the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works at Munich was detected in wells 700 feet distance. In short, wells, generally, seem to collect fluid matter from a space of at least 200 feet radius; and, since very few are removed that distance from privies, they are liable to be contaminated by them. Indeed, chemical analysis shows that well-water in cities is rich in nitrates which could only have such a source. It is plain, therefore, why rocky or impenetrable clay soils are not favorable to the appearance of cholera, while the rapid sinking of surface water and a porous soil involve a contrary tendency; so that cholera may continue epidemic even in Winter. Cholera is not only produced by drinking such water, but meat, meal, &c., treated with it, become similar sources of the disease.

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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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LIST OF CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY PRESCRIPTIONS.

Dr. McDowell's Cholera Mixture; Dr. Achison's Cholera Mixture; Dr. Simpson's Cholera Mixture; Prof. Parish's compound for Cholera and Dysentery. Dr. Smith's Newfoundland Cordial, for Cramps; Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum; Dr. Davies' celebrated Home Relief, for all the derangements of the stomach and bowels; McGorrie's Benie Plant, for Dysentery, or any irregularity of the bowels, and many other medicines of great value for Dysentery, Cramps and Cholera.

No family should be without a remedy during this sickly month. Don't fail to call and procure a remedy before it is too late, at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

N. B.—Remember the place—JAMES E. BURNS & CO., Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DO NOT SING THAT SONG AGAIN.

[*Written on Hearing a Pathetic Ballad Sung.*]

Do not sing that song again,
For it fills my heart with pain;
I am bending to the blast,
And it tells me of the past,
Of the long, long ago.
When my days were young and fair,
And my heart as light as air;
When one feeling filled the breast,
And one image gave it rest,
In the long, long ago.

Do not sing that song again;
I have lived my years in vain,
And my hair is thin and gray,
And I'm passing fast away;
On the dark and downward streams
I'm a wreck of idle dreams;
And it puts me on the rack
At the weary looking back,
At the ebb and at the flow,
In the long, long ago.

Do not sing that song again;
There's a tear in its refrain;
It brings sadly back the time
When my manhood felt its prime;
When the comrades, dear and true,
Warmer, closer, fonder grew
In the hour of friendship's proof,
When the false ones stood aloof,
And their friendship was but show,
In the long, long ago.

Do not sing that song again;
It distracts my weary brain.
Ah, too well, alas! I know
It is time for me to go,
And to leave to younger eyes
The mild Mystery of the skies,
And this mighty world we tread,
And the grander age ahead.

There's a mist upon the river,
And there's bleakness on the shore:
And in dreams I pass forever,
While sad music wafts me o'er.

Hugh F. McDermott.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.
STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins,
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson,
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side,)
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KIT GORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

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The surest cure that has ever been discovered for these torments of the feet, is in the Genuine Corn Solvent, which is made by Robinson, of London. It is entirely painless in its application, when the directions are observed, and no one need be plagued with corns, warts or excrescences of any kind on the hands or feet hen supplied with one of ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN PENCILS. The cost of the genuine is fifty cents, or sent by mail for sixty cents. They may be obtained in any quantity at KEYSER'S, 107 Liberty street.

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
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Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.
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for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.
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for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.
SAPOLIO
cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No stopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.
SAPOLIO
for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.
SAPOLIO
is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.
SAPOLIO
for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.
SAPOLIO
removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.
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removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
HAND SAPOLIO
a new and wonderful effective toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.
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as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliancy tint to the skin.
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Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, insta-ntly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.
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removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For shaving the Beard. White and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.
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costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and every body should have it. You will like it.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.
Buy it of your merchant if he has it, or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
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WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and Pittsburgh avenue.
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CASSIMERES For Men's Wear.
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
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BLACK ALPACAS
Our own importations, at 25c, 30c, 35c, 37½c, 45c, 50c and 60c.
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All the new shades, 25c, 30c and 37½c.
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Black Lace Shawls, Lace Jackets, Blue Cloth Jackets, Black Cashmere Jackets. New Neck Ruching, French Corsets, Lisle Thread Stockings, Cotton Stockings in all grades, Sashes, Belts, Neck Scarfs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Guipure Laces, Yak Laces, Fans, Fan Chains, Portmonaies, Leather Satchels, Lisle Gloves, Gauntlets, Gauze Under Vests, Linen Waists and White Lawn Waists, Infant's Robes and Sacques.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 30, 1873.

During the past week money has been quiet, and on the whole, satisfactory. There has been rather more demand, both at the banks and on the street, but it was freely met, and we cannot record any material change in rates of discount. The Fall trade is about commencing, and with it will naturally come an increased inquiry for capital, but from what we know of our merchants, we do not believe financial matters will be affected thereby to any considerable extent. We continue quotations at 6@10 per cent. per annum for first-class paper.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Gold	115¾	115⅝
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	119¾	119¾
5-20—1865	116¾	116¾
5-20—1864	117	117
" 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" 1867	118¾	118¾
" 1868—coupons	117⅝	118
10-40s—coupons	113¾	113¾
10-40s—coupons	116¾	116¾
Currency 6's	123⅝	123⅝
New 5 per cents ex. coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	104¾
Erie	61¾	59¾
R. R. & R.		30¼
C. & A. I. C.	39½	30½
St. Paul	51⅝	50⅜
Do. preferred	70¾	69¾
Michigan Southern	92½	92⅜
North Illinois	65	64⅝
Rock Island	100	98¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	91¾	91½
Ohio & Mississippi	38½	38½
Union Pacific	26⅝	26⅜
Toledo & Wabash	68	68¾
Fort Wayne	91¾	91⅝
Illinois Central	130	130⅜
Chicago & Alton	104¾	104¾
Adams Express	92¾	92¾
American Express	67	67
U. S. Express	67	67
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	73	73
N. C.	106	105¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	53½	53¾
Reading	55	55
United Cos. of N. J.	121¾	121¾
Erie	25¾	25¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Philadelphia & Erie	20¾	21
Pittsburgh	72	72¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	93¾	93¾
Central Transportation	46¾	47

NEW YORK, August 30, 1873.

Money was easy; loaned at 3 to 4½, with some little at 5, closing on the street at 4. Prime discounts 7 to 10, according to time to run. Exchange dull and nominal: quotations 107¾@ 107⅞ for bankers' sixty days sterling, and 108¾ @ 108⅞ for sight. Gold was quiet during the morning at 115⅝@115¾, advanced in the afternoon to 115⅝@115¾, and closed with increased activity. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 1, 4 and 3, and 3@1-16 to flat for borrowing. An advance in the loaning rate was made in the afternoon. Clearances $69,864,000. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $86,000 on account of interest and called bonds. His operations for the week included the disbursement of $2,442,291 gold for interest, and $53,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $3,436,764 for customs. The internal revenue receipts for the month at Washington were $8,625,299, and for the fiscal year $17,346,306. The general merchandise imports for the week, including dry goods, were $5,465,334; produce exports, $5,251,459; specie exports, $399,347. Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were quiet with very little doing. Railway and miscellaneous speculation was for the most part weak and lower. The volume of business was exceedingly small. Erie sold at 59¾@60⅜@59¾. The decline was in sympathy with the reaction at London from 61@62 to 47¾. The advance in Erie at London yesterday, it is reported, was based on telegrams that the directors would declare a dividend of 3½ per cent. on preferred and the same on common, and the decline at London to-day, it is stated, was the result of telegrams to the effect that the dividend would be 3½ per cent. on preferred, and 1 on common. Pacific Mail declined from 44¼ to 43¾, the last sales being at 43⅝. Western Union fell from 91¾ to 91½, and Lake Shore from 93 to 92¾. Panama rose from 116 to 116¾. The changes in other shares were ¼ to ¾.

Governments.—U. S. 6's of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of '62, 117; do. of '64, 117; do. of '65; 118¾; do. of 65, new, 117; do. of '67, 119⅝; do. of '68, 118; new 5's, 114⅜; 10-40's, 115¾; currency 6's, 123⅝.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 91¾; Tennessee old, 82; do new, 81¾; Virginia new, 50; do old, 43; North Carolina, old, 37½; do new, 15½.

Stocks.—Canton 98; Western Union Telegraph 91¾; Quicksilver 35; Adams Express 92; Wells, Fargo & Co., 73; American Express 67; United States Express 67; Canada Mail 102; New York Central, 104¾; Erie 59¾; do preferred, 72; Harlem 130½; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 90; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 86¾; Northwestern & Chicago, 67½; do. preferred, 81¾; Rock Island 103¾; New Jersey Central 102; St. Paul 50¾; do. preferred, 80¾; Toledo & Wabash 68¾; do preferred, 80; Ft. Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 10; do. preferred, 35; Chicago & Alton, 103½; do. preferred, 106; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 30¾; C. C. & I. C., 85; Burlington & Quincy 98; Illinois Central, 106¾; Union Pacific, 26¾; Central Pacific 99¾; Union 80¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 100¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾. Bankers' Bills, 8.

BOSTON.—The *Globe* says the forestaste of the probable range of rates does not encourage makers to further extend their obligations. In a word, the requirements of borrowers appear less urgent, though the applications for discount at the banks are none the less numerous, and those institutions are still supplying their regular depositors at 7 and 7½ per cent. In the open market the sales of mercantile paper below 6 per cent. must be classed as exceptional, and almost confined to those cases where the investor desires some particular name and goes in search of it. On any but choice paper the range is from 8 to 9 and 9¼ per cent. In demand loans there is little new business transacted below 7 per cent., except where Government securities are offered as collateral, though the large houses still report the bulk of their 6 per cent. engagements undisturbed.

PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday's *Evening Bulletin* says the money market is fairly active, but there is no interference noted, an absence of pressure both on the part of business and speculative borrowers. The banks and lenders generally advance funds both on commercial paper, when considered perfectly safe, and on collateral securities at the rates which have prevailed during the last week, viz: 6@7 per cent. in the grades of commercial paper, according to dates of maturity. Reading Railroad changed hands at 55⅝; Pennsylvania at 44¾, and Lehigh Valley at 60¾.

LONDON, August 30.—Consols 92¾@92⅝ 5's 20's, 105; 95¼; do '67, 95½; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 91½; Erie 46¾.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 30, 1873.

Trade in general merchandize has been moderately active during the week which has just closed, and while it was not all that could be desired it was all that could reasonably be expected; the demand for nearly all of the leading staples is steadily increasing, and, not withstanding the inquiry, as a rule, is on a for small lots to meet immediate wants, there is a good business in the aggregate nevertheless. Our merchants and manufacturers very generally are expecting an average fall trade, have their arrangements made accordingly, and it is extremely desired that their expectations may be fully realized.

BUTTER—We can report a continued steady demand for choice, and it is selling readily at 23 @25, with a limited supply. Common and medium butter continues dull.

CHEESE—There is some inquiry for hurl, and our market seems to be bare; common red and green is in good supply, and there does not seem to be much change in price.

CHEESE—The market is steady with a continued fair demand, and prices are fully sustained, ranging as heretofore from 12@12½ for factory at 13c for round lots, and 14 in a jobbing way. Sweitzer is unchanged at 16@17, according to quality.

EGGS—The arrivals continue light, but some dealers report that it is difficult to obtain the advance noted in our last report; quotations ought to be fairly given at 16@18, the outside figure for strictly fresh, guaranteed as such.

FRUITS—Apples are coming in good supply and prices are weak and drooping; may be quoted at $3@3 per bbl, the outside figure for choice. Peaches, Plums and Berries in good supply and dull during the latter part of the week, and prices were irregular and lower. Water Melons still quotable at $10@20 ₱ 100, according to size and quality.

FLOUR—The market is steady, with a very fair jobbing trade, but sales have undergone no change whatever. We continue to quote at $7.25@7.50 for spring wheat flours, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; $7.50@7.75 for new red winters, and $8@8.25 for old. Both New York and Liverpool were reported strong on Friday and the outlook is favorable for a heavy export trade.

GRAIN—There is a very fair demand for Wheat, and we can report sales of fair to prime new red winter at $1.45@1.48, and choice would probably bring $1.50. The demand from the country is falling off, and dealers will soon be dependant mainly on the city millers. The Oat market, as noted in our last issue, is more active and possibly a shade firmer, but prices remain unchanged, ranging from 38@44c, according to quality. Old still commands a slight premium over new crop, but the actual value of the small difference will soon disappear. Shelled Corn continues in light supply; but there is not much inquiry for it, and prices remain as last quoted, 56@58. Ear Corn is also scarce, and we are reported sales at 58. Rye is scarce, but there does not seem to be much call for it; we continue to quote at 80@85. No. 2 Barley drooped to 75@77 in Chicago, Friday, pretty fully fluctuations so heavier, which of itself would signify an easing off in the market.

CHICAGO.—The *Tribune* has the following: "There has never been so large an amount of currency sent into the country by Chicago banks, during the same length of time, as during the last two weeks. The movement of the wheat crop has never been more prompt and simultaneous from all parts of the country, and it is reasonable to expect that the September receipts of grain will be larger than in almost any previous year. One evidence of the unusual promptness in the movement of the crop, is that notwithstanding the fact that they have sent out [illegible] $6,000,000 of currency in the last two weeks, their aggregate deposits have not diminished at all. In fact, the deposits of many of the leading banks are higher than they were a week ago. The grain has been shipped to here and sold, and the proceeds turned over to the banks so rapidly that the addition to the deposits from these causes has balanced the opposite effect of the checking of the country banks for currency."

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PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 30, 1873.

The Crude market was a shade firmer during the early part of the week, but within the past 48 hours there has been a reaction, and the indications at this writing are that it will be down as low as it has been at any time yet, and possibly still lower. Two additional strikes were reported to-day, under the influence of which the price went down to $1.15¾ bri; yesterday $1.17¾ was offered without takers, $1.20 being asked; the first named quotation at Parker is equal to about 3½c ₱ gallon delivered here—we were informed that, it was offered freely at $1.15. It looks as if trade was about to become demoralized again; buyers, as a matter of course, will take hold sparingly as long as the tendency continues downward, and the result will probably be a dull market, unless the decline induces speculators to commence to take hold, which is not likely unless there has been an increased tankage capacity lately. The estimated daily yield is beyond numbers ranges from 35,000 to 40,000 bris—unprecedented in the history of the trade, and still increasing.

The Refined trade continues quiet, and presents but little that is really new or important. There does not seem to be much inquiry from any quarter, but it is also true that the offerings are light, as but few of our refiners are in condition to sell even if so disposed, as their entire product is sold ahead from 30 to 60 days. The latter, however, are nominally unchanged at 13¾ on the spot for carload shipment; and 16 delivered in Philadelphia. It looks as if Pittsburgh is destined to have but a very small proportion of the home trade this year, although, as already stated, our refiners will have about all they can do without it.

Oil Barrels weaker, under the influence of increased receipts, especially by river, but prices as yet are not quotably lower; we continue to quote at $2.30 for countries, and $2.30 for city's.

Receipts crude this week - 42,440 bbls
" " last week - 24,075 "
" " July 1 to date - 1,248,425 "
" " same time 1872 - 807,979 "
Exports refined this week - 14,81 "
" " last week - 7,736 "
" " July 1 to date - 580,422 "
" " same time 1872. - 497,774 "

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
McKelvey	Vesta W.	101
Bushnell	National O. W.	382
Bushnell	Nonpareil O. W.	608
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	756
King	Hutchinson O. W.	362
Fisher Bros.	Eureka O. W.	134
L & F.	Brilliant O. W.	972
Duncan	American O. W.	933
Total		4,644

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros.	Warden F & Co.	200
P. Weisenberger	Warden, Frew & Co.	206
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co.,	1,456
L. Irwin & Co.	Waring Bros & Co.	879
Wormser M. & Co.	Waring, B & Co.	100
Braun & Wagner	Waring B. & Co.	439
H. S. A. Stewart	Waring, B & Co.	159
Citizens Ref. Co.	Waring, B. & Co.	950
Vesta Oil Works	Waring, B. & Co.	386
Central Ref. Co	J. P. Logan	221
Total		5,357

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, August 29.—There has been a large business, and prices have ruled very firm. The demand from Belgium referred to last report has taken about 1,800 bales here and in Boston, but prices have not transpired; this includes some business in sheep skins. The business in wool has been in South American descriptions, and the transactions here and in Boston have amounted to about 2,600,000 lbs. Of this quantity the most is understood to have been sold in this city. This movement has of course taken considerable wool from the stock here, but there is still a large supply of all descriptions, and not likely unless there has been an increased tankage capacity lately. The estimated daily yield is beyond numbers ranges from 35,000 to 40,000 bris—unprecedented in the history of the trade, and still increasing.

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" " July 1 to date.

HOME NEWS.

Steamship Arrivals Saturday

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 139 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the H. G. Lloyd line steamer Leipzig at Baltimore; Bremen line steamer Schmidt at New York; Cunard line steamer Scotia at Queenstown.

For County Commissioner.

It will be seen that col. J. McK. Snodgrass is announced as a candidate. With such a man before the Convention there will be no excuse for making a bad selection Mr. Snodgrass possesses all the requisite of wool died republicanism—capacity—integrity and moral character. If nominated he will be sustained by the entire republican constituency.

Will Meet Again.

The citizens of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards will hold another meeting in the M. E. chapel on Thirty-third street, to protest against the closing up of Thirty-third street, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and taking away the proposed bridge from that point, on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

New Castle and Franklin Railroad.

The New Castle and Franklin Railway Company have completed their track as far as Moshannock Falls, some eleven miles from New Castle, and business has already commenced on the road. We learn that the first mercantile transaction was the shipment of two cars of lumber from a mill at Moshannock Falls. The work on the road is being pushed forward with considerable speed, which augurs well for its early completion.

Sunday School Convention.

The Sabbath School Teachers Convention of Pittsburgh held meetings on Thursday and Friday nights last at the Third Methodist Church on Fifth Avenue near Marion street. There was quite a large audience on Saturday night, and the meeting was very interesting. Among the questions discussed were the following: "How shall we secure a sufficient number of Sabbath School Teachers?" "How shall we get our teachers baptized with the Holy Ghost?" "If children are fit for the Kingdom of Heaven, why are they excluded from membership in the Church?" "What is the secret of success in the Sabbath School Work?" The discussions on these several topics were opened respectively by Rev. W. J. Roberts, T. H. Calhoun, W. H. Philips and G. A. Westfall. After the discussion on the topics named, a resolution was adopted naming the Second Methodist Church on Union avenue, Allegheny, as the next place of meeting.

A resolution was also adopted thanking the pastor and members of the Third Church for the use of the building and for the attentions shown. The Convention then adjourned.

Struck With a Brick.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, officer Schaffer was called to a tavern on Webster avenue called "Congress Hall," and kept by Manus McLaughlin, as it was reported that a fight was in progress there. He proceeded to the house and found a man named Michael Carney lying in front of the door almost insensible, having been cut very badly over the head with a brick. Information in the saloon revealed the fact, as the proprietors and bartenders allege, that the man came into the saloon and attempted to get behind the bar-counter, when they put him out. The neighbors allege that liquor was sold there on yesterday. They also state that men intoxicated went away from there. It is stated by parties in the vicinity that this man Ellery, after being ejected, went into the saloon. That shortly after, they allege, he came out, and the proprietor and bartender following. They allege that they knocked Ellery down and beat him, and they then broke a brick over his head. As Ellery could give no account of himself, officer Schaffer took him in custody and locked him up in the lock-up. It is stated that a charge of aggravated assault and battery will be made against the parties to-day.

Female Seminary.

It will be seen by his card in our advertising columns that Rev. Geo. T. Rider has removed his Seminary from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where it flourished for many years, to Tarrytown, a most attractive and interesting suburb twenty miles up the Hudson from New York. Mr. Rider was for several years principal of "Locust Grove Seminary" near this city. There are many of the graduates of this school in this city and we know of none graduated elsewhere who are more thoroughly educated or accomplished. Some judgment of Mr. Rider's qualifications positive and varied accomplishments in Letters, Art and Music, and of his experience and marked success in training and educating young ladies, tempts us to say he has no equal in this country. Certainly he has no superior—and we cordially advise parents or guardians disposed to send their children or wards to a boarding school, that the "Cottage Hill Seminary" at Tarrytown near New York, if selected, will not disappoint their highest expectations. Its discipline and order will be faultless, its curriculum will be judicious and comprehensive, its government and rules are such as are suggested by a prolonged experience of the able principal, and besides its many other pleasant features from natural graces and accomplishments of refined culture are illustrated in the daily life of master, mistress and pupil.

Inquests Held in August.

Coroner West during the month of August held inquests on twenty-two bodies as follows:

August 1.—William John Trainor, accidentally drowned in the Monongahela, near Lock No. 1, while bathing.

August 1.—Wilhelmina Ryf, death from spasms.

August 3.—Richard O'Rourke, drowned while bathing in the Monongahela river.

James Kinlon, death from cholera infantum.

August 5.—Frank Ray, death from epileptic fit.

August 5.—James Law, suicide from an overdose of Paris green.

August 6.—Wilson Logan, crushed to death at Mansfield, on the Panhandle railroad, between the Washington accommodation and a freight train. The deceased was a young man, and was on his way to the city to prepare for his marriage, which was arranged to take place the next day.

August 8.—Catharine Hines, death by falling out of a second-story window at the Poor Farm. It is supposed during the night, and it is supposed fell out while in a state of somnambulism.

August 10.—John A. Wintersgill, a boy, accidentally drowned in the Monongahela river, opposite Six Mile Ferry, by the upsetting of a skiff, which was capsized by the waves of a passing steamboat.

August 11.—George Beahr, struck and killed by the Cleveland Express, going west, at Glendale station. The deceased was walking on the track.

August 12.—Frederick Eckert, a boy run over and killed by car 37 of the Citizen's Passenger Railway line, near the corner of Thirteenth street. The sad affair was purely the result of carelessness, and the driver was fully exonerated.

August 12.—Martin Murray, accidentally drowned in the Ohio river, near McKee's Rocks by the upsetting of a skiff.

August 13.—Patrick H. Keegan, drowned in the Ohio river, at McKee's Rocks by the upsetting of a skiff. Murray and Keegan were together when drowned.

August 13.—Fred. Louther, accidentally run over by coal cars at Grafton Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad.

August 17.—Catharine Gleason, suicide by hanging while laboring under a temperary fit of insanity.

August 18.—James Quinton, disease of the heart.

August 19.—John K. Wood, death from inflammation of the stomach.

August 20.—Thomas Herron, run over and killed by an express train South on the A. V. R. R. at Standard Station.

August 20.—Vincenz Schindler, the victim of the oil fire at the Commercial Oil Works, and who perished in the cooper shop.

August 22.—Elizabeth Reinsnyder, death from cholera infantum.

August 24.—Isaac N. Colbert, death from an overdose of narcotic poison, administered by himself.

August 28.—Jacob Rupp, accidentally run over by a wagon laden with blocks, near the corner of Twenty-first and Carson streets, South Side. Total 22.

OBITUARY.

Death of John Brown, Jr.

Our readers will no doubt be astounded at the announcement of the death of a very widely known citizen. We refer to the death of Mr. John Brown, jr., of Allegheny, who was stricken with apoplexy on Sunday morning. His physician was immediately summoned, and at once discovered his case to be hopeless. Consciousness never returned, and his decease took place about one o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Brown was for many years engaged in the dry goods business in Allegheny, where he was universally esteemed as an honorable and upright man. He retired from business to accept the Presidency of the Second National Bank of Allegheny, a position which he has filled acceptably until the present time. He also formerly very satisfactorily represented his ward in Allegheny Councils. The members of the family will have the heartfelt sympathy of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

A POLICEMAN WOUNDED.

Capture of the Combatant—Row on Wylie Street—Officer Speedy the Wounded Man.

Between nine and ten o'clock Saturday night a fracas occurred on Wylie street, between Fifth and High, at Maloy's saloon, where some Bachanalian sports were assembled. One John Murphy, often called "Pretty faced Murphy," and a young man named Joe Milligan got into a fight about some trifle. Thereupon Officer Harrington arrested Milligan and started to convey him to the lockup, and Officer Speedy attempted to arrest Murphy, who at first resisted, threw a revolver and fired at the officer, the ball grazing the lower part of his abdomen and glancing off, but inflicting a painful wound on the left side. A party of desperadoes gathered and attempted to prevent the arrest. Other officers came to his assistance and drove the crowd away. The pistol was found by officer Trimble, and it is supposed that it was thrown away when the shot was fired. Lieutenant Trimble thinks the shooting was done by one Shannon, who was seen to throw away a revolver after the occurrence, while Speedy is positive that the shooting was done by Murphy. Officer Dean prevailed on Murphy to cease fighting and go quietly to the lock-up, which he did all near that place, when he broke away and ran up Diamond street, but was recaptured near the Novelty Works. He was much bruised about the head, showing a free use of the mace. Mr. Speedy then went back to his post to look after others of the party, who are wanted. Officer Speedy intends to enter suit against Constable Bowman, who, with others, attempted to rescue the prisoner and for his ill timed interference with the officer while on duty. The two rowdies are held for trial.

Dr. Sharp's Summer Cordial is warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, and Cholera.

LIFE'S GREATEST QUESTION ANSWERED.

Outline of Sermon at Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.

A congregation crowding the present auditorium-room of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning listened to the Rev. Dr. Pearson's discourse on *Acts* xvi, 20, "What shall I do to be saved? Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

The reverend gentlemen thought a better name for the book in which his text occurred was

WORKS OF THE SPIRIT.

It described the fulfilment of Christ's promise, that the Holy Spirit should descend upon, convert, give and abide with the Church. It was an unfinished book, closing abruptly and in the midst of magnificent enterprises, just because the record of the Paracletes working could not but be unfinished until the final triumphant duration. Startling questions had been vauntingly or tremblingly broached by individuals, societies and nations. It seems but the other day since America rocked to and fro as varying answers came to the question, Is it peace or war? Is the nation as a unit to endure? But this morning's text revealed

THE PRE-EMINENT QUESTION.

It is so if attention be given to the theme *Salvation*, in its origin, as from God in its direction, man ruined and depraved. It is so as a celestial adjustment by which absolute justice and infinite mercy were wedded in common service. It is so as an accomplished work if the primal stages, successive epochs and final purchase means of redemption be considered.

As an application of grace it commands the pre eminence and in its ultimate design must command the suffrages of a pure universe.

WHAT IS SALVATION?

The primary idea is deliverance. Impending danger, present calamity, contingent loss, these furnish various el ments in the conception. It is this and more—the deliverance from death. Loss and ruin may be unconscious in the individual, in which case it is loss only to the proprietor or law, or it may be realized. Men as they are naturally, are under condemnation, sentence of death already. We need saving from it. Not a niggardly pardon is bestowed, a freedom which leaves the person without means or friends, but with it deliverance from dominion of sin is ensured. Self-interest ought but would not ensure a right life. Love and heavenly powers are indispensable to a new and heavenly life. Who shall deliver from self the world and the devil? With sublime simplicity is the answer given. Sooner would a barrel of type roll themselves into masterpieces of literature than such sentences take shape from uninspired teaching.

WHAT IS IT TO BELIEVE?

In this record we have a glad hearing of the Word. A prompt communication to others, and an immediate and unquestioning obedience to divine commands. Faith and works are in holy alliance, and Mr. Pearson hath joined in what man put asunder." Faith and works have been used by theologians as battle cries of opposing hosts. To day Wesley and Toplady lie quietly together in our common hymn books.

CREED AND LIFE.

These two must go together. Practice, precept and prayer. The Bible knows nothing of an unpractical theology. Salvation, in one aspect, is past, a finished thing and a wide people acceptance; in another aspect it is present, and like nature is perpetually unfolding, a daily becoming; in yet another sense it is in the future and intended to meet that universal expectancy which pants for things to come. Faith, or trust is the distrust of self out of which flows trust of another—surrender to Christ. When we fight to define place of faith and works we are simply reading off opposite sides of the globe of truth.

WHAT MAKES A CHRISTIAN?

Faith working by love, this makes a christian. Religion is harmony of the soul life with God within and of the visible with God's commandments without. Religion has for its seal a divine power, that peace comes by love, that love issues from faith, and that faith gathers all its virtue from the object on which it fastens, the Lord Jesus Christ. Right thinking is not enough, nor yet right emotion, nor even right acting. The origin of these determines their character. Faith is the only possible basis for love, and love is the only efficient force for service.

At all the services of this church since Dr. Pearson first visited the city, the congregations have been full to repletion and there is a growing determination to speedily arise and complete the church property by adding to the main audience-room. We know that whenever the congregation build they will add an ornament to the city. They have a splendid site and abundant means.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the City for the Month of August.

R. M. Soodgrass, Esq., Assistant Controller, has furnished us with the following report of the city finances for last month:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Market	$ 7,539 85
Fifth ward Market	4 90
Fifth avenue Market	186 75
South Side Market	89 15
Street Engineering	501 94
City Weigh Scales	118 25
Monongahela Wharf	1,028 00
Allegheny Wharf	1,512 50
South Side Wharf	261 65
Interest—Bank Balances	4,154 14
Building Inspection	531 00
City Gauging	250 00
Lot Regulating	15 00
Street Commissioners, 2d district, Linderman	35 25
Weighing Coal—private scales	14 33
City Tax, 1873	94,189 69
Fire Tax, 1873	26,181 97
Old City Special Tax, 1873	7,709 39
Business Tax, 1873	61,123 42
Lawrenceville special tax, 1873	1,504 59
Water rents, 1871	1,358 50
Water rents, 1873	46,986 80
Streets, grading and paving, under 50 per cent. ordiuance	22,385 97
Bonds issued, Water Extension Loan	160,700 00
Vehicle Licence	29 00
Water Works	132 50
Mayor's Office, Hon. J. Blackmore	14,870 34
Al ermen—Fines, J. M. Shaffer	17 85
Street and Sewer Improvement	10,750 39
Pleasant Valley Passenger R. R	200 00
Temporary Loan	50,000 00
Penn Avenue Improvement Commission	585 24
Old property sold by order of City Property Committee	100 00
Carey street, East Birmingham	226 52
	$514,294 96

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$12,284 58
Salaries	4,183 29
Printing	1,000 00
Fire Department	11,671 92
Police	13,130 16
Water Works	10,070 26
Streets	13,001 74
Diamond Markets	598 31
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Fifth avenue Market	149 01
South Side Market	241 62
Allegheny Wharf	196 00
Contingent	182 80
City Scales	11 60
City Property	5,500 00
South Side Gas Company	2,111 68
Finance	773 70
Roads	2,186 23
Surveys	1,366 59
City Hall Furnishing	5 75
Water Extension	93,057 83
Street and Sewer Improvement	16,566 57
Bonds retired by Municipal Sinking Fund	3,000 00
Equalization	460 00
Rates street grading, 5 per cent ordinance	6,165 10
Jane street sewer, East Birmingham	145 80
Twentieth st. sewer, E. Birmingham	208 00
Twenty-first street sewer, East Birmingham	413 57
Temporary loan redeemed	50,008 00
	$253,150 21
Balance in Treasury August 1, 1873	$1,232,182 18
Receipts for August 1873	514,294 96
Total	$1,746,477 14
Disbursements in August 1873	253,150 21
Balance in Treasury September 1, 1873	$1,493,326 93
Deposited in city depositories	1,493,326 93

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Freehold Bank	$497,223 17
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	497,223 18
Wylie Avenue Bank	497,223 18
Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank	1,657 40

* Amount deposited in accordance with act of Assembly to meet interest on Birmingham market bonds.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

Closing Day of the Friendship Park Meeting—A Fine Day and Good Sport.

The Friendship Driving Park Association's first Fall meeting closed on Saturday. The attendance was not near as large as on previous days, but it was very fair. The races have proved a financial success, and they have been attended by a respectable portion of our community, ladies being in no wise scarce at each day's sport. The race laid out for Saturday was a 2:40 trot, for a purse of $1,500. The race proved very interesting, and six heats had to be trotted, before a decision could be arrived at. In this race there were eleven entries, but only eight horses took the field, as follows:

"Lady Gertrude," "Bertie," "Mary Taylor," "Snowflake," "Skylark," "Belle Berkley," "Major," and "Patchen Maid"—started. "East End," "Bay Sal" and "Theresa" were drawn.

The race commenced shortly after two o'clock, and was not finished until seven. In the first heat "Skylark" came up the winning horse in 2:37¼. In the second heat, "Mary Taylor" gained the wire first in 2:40. The third heat was gained by "Gertrude," who came in ahead, making her time in 2:40. The fourth heat was won by "Belle Berkley" in 2:39¾. In the fifth heat "Berkley" again came in the winner; time 2:38¼. The sixth heat was run by simply "Berkley" and "Skylark," and won by the former; time 2:38½. "Skylark" was awarded second money.

The following is the summary:

Friendship Driving Park, Saturday, August 30.

Trot for $1,500; open to horses that never beat 2:40; mile heats, best three in five.

J. Odlkirk, Freehold, N. J., names bk. m. Lady Gertrude.....2 2 1 dis.

Frank Thwaite, Lambertville, N. J., names g. g. Bertie.....2 3 4 5 4 r. o.

Dan. H. Hughes, Cleveland, Ohio, names b. m. Mary Taylor.....2 1 8 4 dis.

Joseph Headley, New Hope, Pa., names g. g. Snow Flake.....8 5 6 dis.

Owner, Pittsburgh, names s. g. Major.....7 8 5 dis.

O. S. Howard, Pittsburgh, names s. g. Skylark.....1 7 3 2 2 2

George Smith, Steubenville, names b. m. Belle Berkley.....4 4 2 1 1 1

B. Marshall, Freehold, N. J., names s. m. Patchen Maid.....6 6 7 3 2 r. o.

Time—2:34¾, 2:40, 2:40, 2:39¾, 2:38¼, 2:38½.

This closed Friendship races, and the management may congratulate itself on its unqualified success.

Public School Books

at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

....Temperance Alliance meets to-day at two o'clock.

....The public schools open this morning. Set up the text books and wash and dress the children.

....The usual fight occurred in Limerick on Saturday night, but no serious damage was done to any thing or person.

....Typhoid fever, it is said, is prevailing to an alarming extent on Mt. Washington and many cases are proving fatal.

....A big time was had on Saturday evening at East Liberty on the occasion of the housing of the new steamer, J. McC. Creighton.

....Louis Celia was seriously injured on Saturday afternoon by his horse running away in Cherry alley and throwing him out of the buggy.

....Thomas Weir and James Neesy were arrested last evening for fighting on Webster street. The former left fifteen dollars for his appearance this morning.

....An adjourned meeting of the convention of School Directors of Allegheny City will be held to-morrow evening in the Common Council chamber, City Hall, to elect a City Superintendent.

....The printers' Typographical Union of this city held a meeting last night and passed resolutions of respect in relation to the death of Mr. Robert Charleton, late a compositor in the *Chronicle* office.

....Homewood is happy. On Friday a sensation was furnished it in the shape of the elopement of a married Frenchman with another man's wife. Both leave large families behind, and the male portion leaves sundry unpaid bills.

....Henry Millinger, the South Side policeman against whom charges were preferred by a number of citizens, is again in difficulty, it is said, for arresting a young man named Henry Worth, who was walking along the street in a peaceable and quiet manner.

....Fred Fair was arrested on Saturday by Officer Coulter near the Soho bridge for the larceny of a watch and gold chain valued at fifty dollars, from a man named Cunningham who keeps a boarding house near the Fourteenth ward school house.

....The coroner does not appear to have any knowledge of any desire of the father of the late I. N. Colbert to have the inquest re-opened. The story which the Sunday papers published yesterday in regard to suspicion of foul play, seem not to be entertained by those best able to know.

....Two policemen named Yost and Wilbert, it is said, had a prize fight a few days ago on Mt. Washington, in which the latter came off victorious. The former then made an information against Wilbert before Deputy Mayor Barker for assault and battery, but subsequently withdrew it.

....Mr. Day, who was assaulted by a gang of convicts in the Western Penitentiary on Friday afternoon, has been complimented and justified by the Prison Board at their meeting on Saturday afternoon. The convict who was so badly shot is still alive, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

....A little boy named William Burns was arrested last night in Schaffer's confectionery on Webster street, by an officer who caught him stowing away a lot of articles not of much value however. Willie can't be over nine or ten years old, and he can be found in the lock-up until the hearing this morning.

....The coal miners at Irwin's Station and other places in that vicinity on the Pennsylvania Railroad, have resumed work to-day, after having ended. The men demanded an advance of fourteen cents per ton on all coal mined, but finally accepted ten, which was offered by the operators, and operations will commence again to-day.

....John Alfue, a resident of the Twelfth ward, was arrested on Friday night for attempting to get into a neighbor's house, mistaking it for his own, which adjoined it. The man took him for a burglar and fondled him about the head with a chair. Alfue being considerably intoxicated did not know what he was doing, the Mayor discharged him.

....A girl named Lizzie Blackworth lost three of her fingers on Saturday morning in having her hand caught in the cogs of some machinery in the Penn Cotton Mill, Allegheny. It appears that the foreman, who was tightening a belt, ordered the machine to stop giving her any warning, while she was in the act of cleaning the machine at which she was at work. The proprietors saw that she was properly cared for.

....This afternoon the White Stockings of Uniontown will play a match game of base ball at Union Park with the Enterprise, and on Saturday next the latter club will play the Iron City. This game will excite considerable interest and draw a large crowd of spectators. On Saturday last the second game for the championship of Pittsburgh was played at Union Park between the Seneca and Iron City clubs, the latter winning by a score of 11 to 5.

....A young man named John Seibert is supposed to have been drowned. He was employed on the steamer Little Giant, which left this city about a week ago. On subsequently afterwards, when near Fish Creek, the boat being under way, he was sent out to pump one of the barges. He suddenly disappeared, and is supposed to have been drowned. He lived, it is thought, in Brownsville, and has been but a short time in this country. A letter was recently received from Germany inquiring for him.

The following is the list of grand jurors for the Court of Quarter Sessions, which opens to-day. Those whose names are marked with a star have died since the list was made out: Geo. H. Anderson, Harry E. Beatty, E. W. Boyd, Alex. S. Carlisle, P. M. Coon, Robert Dickson, Robert Ellis, Francis Feckirson, John Graham, Scott Grahan, J. R. Hessin, C. H. Hartman, John S. Kennedy, John Lowden, Fred. Lawman, John Magee, Lewis Morganstein, Jesse McCune, Robert McKinley, Edward O'Brien, R. L. Woods*, John Woods, James Kerr, and George Kennedy*.

Deputy Mayor Nichols' report for August shows that one hundred and ten cases have been disposed of, sixty of which paid fines, five were discharged, nineteen went to jail, and twelve to the Workhouse. There were twelve informations for disorderly conduct, making the number of fines paid seventy-four. The total receipts of the office amount to $447.75 for fines; officers' costs amount to $44.20; the total amount handled for the month is $517.95. For the month of August last year the amount was $416 95—just one hundred and five dollars less than for August of this year.

One of our reporters, after being engaged three days last week in writing reports of races, attended church on Sunday evening, where the low boy of the organ was unequal to the task. The result was the following report: At one moment the organ would be galloping to keep up with the choir, and the next minute the choir would get up a tremendous burst of speed to catch the organ. They now started out side by side as they went into the doxology, but just as they reached the latter part of the second line, and were going finely and squarely, the wind of the organ gave out completely, and the choir had to finish the race alone, which it did in excellent time.

PERSONAL.

***Wm. Steinmeyer, cashier of the Third National Bank is back from a trip to the northwest.

***Dr. George H. Keyser lectured last night to a large audience in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral, on "Eloquence."

***Alexander Harmar, who was imprisoned for contempt of Court, was released yesterday morning, his term having expired.

***On Saturday Mr. John H. Kerr and Mr. A. J. Tracy were admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts.

***On Saturday evening Mr. John G. Rohn, late general agent of the P. W. & B. R. R., was presented with a diamond cluster pin for himself, and a silver service for his lady. The gifts were from the employees of the railroad company and the friends of the donees.

***The following gentlemen are announced as candidates for County Commissioner: John Scott, of Allegheny City; James G. Murray, of Upper St. Clair township; John W. McGimpsey, of Pittsburgh; Col. John Snodgrass, of Belleview; Wm. H. Brown, of Allegheny City; Harvey Robb, of Scott township; Col. James Espey, of Upper St. Clair township; Mr. Lyons, of Duquesne borough; John H. Jones and Richard Thompson, of Pittsburgh.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

JOSHUA RIDGELY, a colored man, for raising a disturbance in a Western avenue car in Allegheny, last evening, was placed in the lock-up.

DAN EARLY, the man who escaped from an officer on Saturday night a week ago, and who was concerned in the riot at the American House on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, on that night, was again arrested on Saturday night, and yesterday he was fined $50 and costs, which he paid.

On Saturday Deputy Mayor Nellis sent Henry Wilson sixty days to Claremont for trying to obtain money under false pretense. Wilson assumed the name of Baker, and claimed that he was dumb and had but one arm, when he had all his limbs and full speech. Officer Atkinson arrested him.

JAMES BRIDES is a glass blower by trade and the husband of a prepossessing woman of twenty-three summers, but it appears that, though married less than a year, he does not make "the course of love run smooth" with his "gentle Annie;" in other words he deserts her and refuses to support her, for which she complained to Alderman Shaffer, who issued a warrant for the unfeeling husband.

A MAN named O'Connor was on Saturday night seen by Officer J. Brown, in the Twelfth ward, promenading with a hatchet in his hand, which, from his manner, seemed to justify his arrest. At the hearing next morning it appeared that he and others were playing for drinks, and he became drunk and quarreled with his companions, and then went home for his revolver; not finding it, he took a little hatchet and went in pursuit of the parties. When on his errand he was arrested. He was released for want of sufficient evidence, and the witnesses declined to make a charge against him for surety of the peace. He was released without cost.

ON Saturday Deputy Mayor Saulsbury was visited by Bridget Cleary, who sought redress against her husband, charging him with deserting the family and refusing to contribute to their support. While seeking her husband she went to the house of a man named John Doyle, living near the American Iron Works. On asking for her husband, Doyle, as she says, knocked her down, she having a babe in her arms. Suit was entered against Doyle for assault and battery. The officer with the writ found Doyle and Cleary together in a room. Doyle craftily escaped by obtaining permission to change his clothes, which was granted. Cleary was taken to the lock-up and held for a hearing.

MR. AND MRS. ROSEWELL are an aged couple, about sixty years of age, and despite the digsity and gravity becoming that age, they are living unhappily, she alleging that he refuses to support her. A short time ago he offered her two hundred dollars in cash if she would leave him. She asked another hundred, which was refused. Their troubles increased, and he becoming irritated thereby, hired a vehicle and in it hustled her off; but she came back, much to his chagrin. After driving her from home, as she alleges, he warns people that she has abandoned him, and he will not be held responsible for debts contracted by her. Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, has had divers transactions with them before, and now as the woman has made complaints against her husband, he has issued a warrant.

THE COLUMBIA REGATTA.

Saturday's Races on the Allegheny River —Contest Between Phillips and Jones.

Saturday's regatta on the Allegheny river under the auspices of the Columbia Boat Club was a very successful affair, to which the pleasant weather contributed in a large measure. The boat house of the club was anchored out in the middle of the stream, and from it a band discoursed music. The judges were Messrs. Maxwell, Kennedy, Blair, Force and Braddock. The prizes consisted of medals and badges of solid gold. The former were about an inch and one-eighth in diameter and were surrounded by a beautiful golden wreath, and the words, "Columbia Regatta, Aug. 30, 1873," were engraved upon its face, the whole medal being imbedded in a handsome morocco case. The badges were handsome, rich and unique. From a golden cresent, whereon the above words were also engraved, depended a tasteful monogram (of the letters C. R.), and across the face of the monogram were a pair of fairy-like, golden oars. At half past two o'clock the first race for single sculls, prize a fifty dollar medal, was called. The entries for this race were: Ida, rowed by Robert Brown, colors light blue; W. ter Lily, rowed by Ed. Means, colors dark blue; P. F. Cullin, rowed by Milt Hays, color white; H. Coulter, rowed by Ed. Powell, colors pink. At the start Means and Powell took the lead the latter in advance, and finally coming in winner about a length ahead of Ed. Means. Brown came in fourth and Milt Hays last. Powell's time, 14 minutes and 25 seconds; Brown, 15 minutes and 15 seconds; Means, 15 minutes and 5 seconds; Hays, 15 minutes and 10 seconds. The second race for a ten-oared working boat was won by Wm. Hays in 15 minutes and 55 seconds. The third race for a twenty-five dollar medal was won by Samuel Hazlett in 16:35. The fourth race for a gold badge valued at $18 was won by George Marshall in 17:08. The fifth race, double scull, for two thirty dollar badges, was won by Robert Brown and Ed. Means in 14:55. In the sixth, double scull, for two badges worth twenty-five dollars each, the pullers in the boat Tom Hamill broke an oar at the Hand street bridge, and the R. M. Blair was pulled over the course by Messrs. Reuter and Gardner, coming in in 14:45. The seventh and last race was the most interesting of all. The entries were the boats, Wm. M. Kennedy and Thos. Jackson. The former was manned by L. Cavitt, stroke; Wm. Smith, No. 2; John Mack, well, No. 3, and Wm. Jackson, bow; and the latter by S. Hazlett, stroke; Geo. Marshall, No. 2; M. Hays, No. 3; and Robert Brown, bow. The understanding was that the Jackson's were to have 20 seconds of a start, but it was reduced to 15 seconds. The Jackson was given the Kennedy 20 seconds. The result was contrary to all expectation. The time of the Jackson was 12 minutes, and the Kennedy 12:20. The distance in all the races was two miles.

Another single scull race was rowed on Saturday evening, on the upper Monongahela course. The contestants were Ed. Phillips, of the Max Moorhead Club, and J. B. Jones, of the Juniata Club. The stakes were $100 a side, and the race was fruitless and closely rowed. Jones took the lead at the start, and beat by four lengths, landing in 24:40 and closing the race at 5:30 P. M.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

Letters of Administration Granted and Wills Probated—Business for August.

The following is a list of the letters of administration granted and the wills admitted to probate in the office of the Register of Allegheny county for the month of August:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Jacob Bentz	Maria M. Bentz.
Sarah Bentz	
Andrew Ehman	Eva Ehman.
John Waughter	
Gertrude Shade	John Raab.
Charles J. Buckley	Ann Buckley.
John Wyman	Mary Wyman.
Micheal O. Driscoll	Dennis O. Driscoll.
James Blair	Geo. W. Blair.
Hugh McMahon	Catherine McMahon and Martin McMahon.
Elizabeth Fritch	Geo. Ober.
John J. Travlil	John Porterfield, Geo. K. Stevenson.
Mary Rice	Patrick Rice, John Rice.
J. Lafayette West	
Thomas Farrow	
John W. Patterson	
Hannah Cameron	Addison M. Cameron. Huge McElheny.
Catherine Gschwind	Christina Gschwind.
Mrs. Rachel Gibson	Alex. Hilands.
Joseph Stevenson	Robt. P. Willis.
Richard O'Connor	Jane O'Connor.
Charlotte Erdell	Columbus West.
Joshua Liggett	Wm. Liggett, John Liggett.
Martha Grazier	John Rice.
Henry Conrad	

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrators.	Bonds.
G. A. Langs	Chris. Inhausen	$ 1,500
John Kaercher	Sarah Kaercher	1,400
Miss Marg't Cooper	Mary A. Patterson.	12 000
Edward F. Devlin	T. D. Casey.	5 000
Jno. G. C. Ackerman	John C. Ackerman Paul J. Boehme	5,000
Phillip Schmidt	Margaret Schmidt. Henry Ruge	4,000
Adam Krugh	Chas. V. Krugh	10,000
Adam Huff, Jr	Adam Huff, Sr.	1,800
Matthew Cunningham	Catharine Mcken can	200
Archibald Thompson	Marg't Thompson.	1,400
David Andrist	Marg't Andrist	200
Sarah Hutchinson	Cyrus Hutchison	200
Richard S. Leahy	Wm. H. Leahy	4,000
Catharine Gleeson	Patrick Gleeson	1,800
Martin Schnebli	Jacob Schnebli	10,000
Samuel J. Klug	Mary J. King	2,000
James Hays	Wm. V. Hays	5,000
John Robertson	Wm. Vandivort	600
Anne Christ	F. F. Kennedy, Esq	6,000
Elizabeth Niewind	Alphonse Niewind	1,500
George Baehr	Henry Waldschmidt	1,200
James Charlton	Margaret Clews	200
Susanna Dalbell	Susan Gordon	3,000
Isabella Davis	Thos. Creighton	3,000
Robert Orr	Margaret F. Orr and Robt. L. Orr	50,000
Rev. Wm. Fulton	Mrs. Mary B. Fulton	5,000
Alex. Beveridge	Wm. Beveridge	300
Sabina Sutton	J. R. Sutton	3,000

"BOZ CLUB."

Entertainment Friday Evening.

On Friday evening last we had the pleasure of being present at the social meeting of the "Boz Club," held at the palatial residence of Wm. B. McCaffrey, Esq., Rebecca street, Allegheny City. The "Boz Club" embraces within its circle ladies and gentlemen of culture and marked ability. The evening entertainment was inaugurated by W. B. McCaffrey, Esq., who recited in artistic style Hamlet's soliloquy "To be or not to be," etc. The recitation was highly appreciated, and a hearty approval accorded the gentleman. At the conclusion of the recitation, Capt. Samuel Fullwood, the next gentleman called upon, fairly convulsed every one with merriment by the exquisite manner in which he read "Joe Gargery's interview with Miss Havisham, a humorous dialogue from "Great Expectations." The Captain in the roll of an amateur "readist" has few peers. Miss Emeline Houston, by special request, read "The Vagabonds" in a superb style.

A beautiful and original poem written by Mrs. M. Warde, was read by Miss Cody. The young lady is gifted with a pure, sweet voice, which enabled her to forcibly portray the vein of sadness and sorrow breathed in the poem by the author. After a comic reading by Capt. Fullwood, the literary exercises were adjourned. At this juncture the host invited the guests to the dining room, where a sumptuous and bountiful display of the good things of earth was awaiting the literary appetites. After feasting, and merry conversation, Mrs. M. Warde, on behalf of the "Boz Club," thanked the host and hostess for the delightful manner in which they were entertained. After an hour or two of enjoyment in the music hall, the company parted for their homes. May the "Boz Club" continue to flourish, and may we be present at their next social entertainment is our earnest desire.

NOTSUCH.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the great sensation of the day, Ned Buntline and his Prairie Scouts, Dashing Charley and Arizona Frank, and the great troupe of wild Indians, will present the drama of the "Prairie Scouts," written by Ned Buntline. In addition to these great sensations Mr. Buntline brings an efficient dramatic company. The scenes that will be enacted will be peculiar, novel and exciting. The demand for seats will no doubt be very great, as the popularity of the troupe has long since preceded them.

ATMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—This house adds four new stars this week. Among those who put in an appearance is Miss Blanche Selwyn. The balance of the favorites remain.

A Word to Working People of Both Sexes.

Merchants, artisans, factory hands, and people who labor for a living, find it very difficult if not impossible to keep the hands free from stain. Hand Sapollo will not only remove every particle of stain, and what is called "grained in dirt," but it will also keep the skin soft and pliable, rendering the muscular action as quick and easy as is the case with those who do not perform hand labor. It is only 10 and 15 cents a cake, according to size. Every mechanic should use it constantly in place of all other soaps. d&S.

Montrose.

The Improvement Trust Company will sell lots in this village on Monday of each week, commencing June 30. An officer of the company will be on the ground at that day for the purpose of showing the lots and selling them at private sale. Those wishing to attend the sales will be furnished tickets at any time by calling at the office, No. 75 Fourth avenue. Trains leave Federal street station of the West Penn Railroad at 9:30 A. M., 10:50 A. M. and 2 P. M. Private sales also at office, 75 Fourth avenue. MWF

Parents, Send Your Children

to J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street, for School Books.

Special Cable Telegram from the World's Exposition.

VIENNA, August